Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. MONDAY, MAY 25, 1840. **3,164.**

FOR LONDON, calling at the Cape, if inducement offers, the River Built Ship CATHERINE, of 600 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.—Bombay, 25th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL direct, the fine Ship "SHANNON," of 758 Tons, ADAM KELLOCK, Commander, has good accommodation for passengers, and, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. —For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. KELLOCK at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1840

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail on the 25th inst., and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 25th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 25th May 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits which were of EDWARD IRONSIDE, late of Basford House Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, deceased, formerly in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company with his last will and Testament annexed, may be committed to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD and GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON both of Bombay Esqrs. of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service, two of the constituted attornies of ROBERT BARNWELL Esquire and the REVEREND FRANCIS GEORGE RAWLINS two of the Executors named in and appointed by the said will without the said JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD and GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON given security for such administration, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

NOTICE.

A Passage is required for the conveyance of European Troops in number about (101) one hundred and one men, (1) one Woman and (2) two Children, more or less to Calcutta.

The Superintendent of the Indian Navy will receive Tenders, specifying Terms on which the above Individuals will be conveyed to their destination.

By Order,

FRED. G. BONE,

For Asst. Supt. I. N.

Supt. Office Bombay, 23d May 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 25th May 1840.

THIS day Monday, the 25th inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence Colabah, near the Mess House. The Household Furniture of Capt. TUCKER, comprising Plated Glass, and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Couches, Chairs and Tables, Bed Room Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, a Drip stone in Cage, a Palanquin and a variety of useful Articles.

THE Sale of the Hull of the Ship "*Competent*," by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

As she now lies a wreck on the Prongs, will take place near the LIGHT HOUSE this day Monday the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Goods that may be on board at the time of sale are the property of the Consignees, who reserve to themselves the right of removing the same.

Terms of Sale.—Cash and a deposit of 25 per cent immediately the lot is knocked down, and to be at the risk of the purchaser, from that moment.

A list of what stores she may have on board will be given at the time of sale.

At 12 A. M. on the same day will be sold her Boats, Masts, Yards, Sails and Anchors, partly at a Godown under the Chamber of Commerce, and at the Apollo and Custom House Bunders.

TO-MORROW the 26th inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will continue the sale of the Damaged Goods landed from the "*Competent.*"

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Sale by Public Auction on Wednesday the 27th May, at 11 A. M. All that valuable property known as the *Bombay Gazette* Newspaper, together with the Types, Printing Presses, and the whole of the Stock and Effects connected therewith.—The following articles as per list are for inspection from this date, and the property to be taken possession by the Purchaser from the 1st of June next.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.— 2 Iron Presses ; 4 Wooden do. ; 1 Do. do. incomplete.

TYPE.—8 Pairs of Long Primer Cases ; 12 Pairs of Bourgeoise do. ; 4 Pairs of Small Pica do. ; 3 Pairs of Pica do. ; 8 Pairs of Brevier do. ; 4 Pairs of Minion do. ; 1 Pair of Great Primer do. ; Ornamental and two line types of various kinds ; 4 Boxes of Pie, and several boxes new type of different founts ; Several pairs of spare cases with and without type ; 13 Composing Sticks, Iron and Brass ; 32 Brass Column rules ; 10 Brass Heading rules ; 12 Brass Newspaper size rules ; 300 Led rules, and 1 Box of New Leds of different sizes ; 12 Sitting Stools ; 12 Wooden Galleys ; 2 Brass do. ; 5 Copper do. ; 4 Large Iron Chases ; 9 Small do. do. of different sorts ; 1 Large Table with drawers and Slopes ; Printing Wooden Furniture of different sorts ; 1 Keg of Printing Ink ; 4 Press Ink Boxes ; 6 Press Room Tables ; 3 Press Rollers ; 8 Wooden Platforms for receiving Forms ; 1 Roll Box ; 2 Imposing Stones ; 1 Ink Stone ; 1 Large Box for Washing and securing Forms ; 2 Racks for preserving cases with type ; 30 Stands for resting cases ; 2 Desks ; 2 Wooden Horses.

BINDER'S MATERIALS.—2 Presses for hot pressing paper ; 1 Press for cutting paper ; 1 Card Press ; 1 Desk ; 2 Stools ; Binder's Tools of different sorts ; Files of Newspapers of several years standing and from the different Presidencies.

STATIONERY.—3 Reams Royal English printing paper ; 51 Reams Demy printing paper ; 1½ Chest China paper, and various other loose Stationery.

CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.—2 Desks ; 1 Book Case ; 1 Almirah for preserving records ; 1 Iron Treasure Chest ; 2 Chairs.

EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.—1 Large Table with drawers and lined with Cloth ; 2 Large Tables for placing Files of Newspapers ; 1 Desk with drawers and 2 Slopes, 1 Almirah for preserving records ; 5 Chairs, and Sundries.

Bombay, 25th May 1840.

ON Wednesday, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large assortment of Piece Goods, and sundry other Articles.

AT 1 P. M. a fine high cast Grey Arab Horse, aged about six years.

FOR SALE.—On Commission, at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.'s, A Pair of Holster Pistols of very fine finish by *William Bond.*

A Double Barrelled Gun in case fitted up complete and in excellent order, by *Smith.*

A Cavalry Cloak quite new.

The above are priced moderate to procure a ready Sale.

VIEGAS' CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

READING ROOMS.

No. 26, MEADOW STREET,

OPPOSITE TO EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

A. VIEGAS begs most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the Public to the above named Establishment, which he has opened in a large and Commodious Building, fitted up with every comfort and accommodation for the Student, or occasional readers.

Besides the purchase of the whole of Mr. MALVERY'S Stock in Trade, A. VIEGAS has made many important additions, and trusts that he will be enabled to merit the support which he now asks, more particularly as no exertions on his part will be wanting that may conduce to the attainment of this object.

Arrangements have been made with the Agents in London for a regular supply of the most valuable and popular Works and Periodicals for the use of Subscribers as well as for Sale. A. VIEGAS will be most happy to execute all orders for Stationery (Plain or Fancy), Music, Bookbinding, Engraving, Letter Press and Lithographic Printing. Cards and Armorial Bearings finished in a superior style.

Bombay, 25th May 1840.

BOMBAY

Fire Assurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1840.

CAPITAL TEN LACKS.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bombay Fire Assurance Company, beg to intimate that they are prepared to grant Policies of Assurance against the Risk of Loss or Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, at moderate rates of Premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the Office of HIGGINSON and CARDWELL, Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th May 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 25th May 1840.

THE numerous communications which have been addressed to Captain GRINDLAY from all parts of India, conveying the most flattering approbation of the manner in which his duties to his constituents have hitherto been performed, and the most cordial assurances of support to the new Firm, commenced in November, 1838, are felt by him to call for a public expression of gratitude.

In thus offering his thanks for the extensive and honorable patronage long afforded to the Establishment under his sole management, and now so kindly promised to the Firm of GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS, he begs to assure his numerous friends and well wishers, that the efforts of himself and his partners will be unremittingly directed to merit the continued confidence reposed in them by the various branches of the Indian community, both at home and abroad.

The high character attained by the Establishment under his superintendence has been the result of many years' perseverance.—Its pretensions were tested by experience, and the value of the facilities which it afforded for the dispatch of business, tried and vouched for by a large proportion of those whose engagements led them to India. It is acknowledged with pride, that success followed exertion, and the means have thus been obtained of increasing the resources of the Establishment and greatly enlarging the circle of its usefulness.

In conclusion, Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS have only to remind their Subscribers and the Public at large, that they continue to transact every description of business connected with India and the Colonies.

Parties desiring to support this Agency are informed that Subscriptions of 12 Rupees per annum will be received by

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY & Co..... Madras.
Messrs. LECKIE & Co..... Bombay.
Messrs. FRITH & Co..... Do.

Office of the East India Army Agency in London, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place Charing, Cross.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—1840.

EAST INDIAN ARMY AGENCY,

16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS,

BY the Convention between the British and French Governments, the Mails will be made up for India viâ Marseilles on the 4th of every Month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day. A Mail willlikewise be made up monthly, viâ FALMOUTH.

The following Table shows the days on which the Mail is despatched from London viâ Falmouth and Gibraltar, and the Corresponding dates of despatch from London viâ Marseilles, with their respective periods of Arrival at Malta, from whence they are conveyed together to Alexandria. The Mail viâ Falmouth will await at Malta the arrival of that viâ Marseilles.

FROM LONDON VIA FALMOUTH.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta,*		
1839	Saturday, Dec.	21	1840	Wednesday, Jan.	8
1840	,, Jan.	*		Feb.	*
	,, Feb.	*		Mar.	*
	,, Mar.	21		Wednesday, Apr.	8
	,, Apr.	*		,, May	6
	,, May	23		,, June	10
	,, June	20		,, July	8
	,, July	25		,, Aug.	12
	,, Aug.	22		,, Sept.	9

The present Contract Terminates.

* *These dates are not yet determined, 9th Dec.* 1839.

FROM LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta.*		
Saturday,	Jan.	4	Monday,	Jan.	13
Tuesday,	Feb.	4	Thursday,	Feb.	13
Wednesday,	Mar.	4	Friday,	Mar.	13
Saturday,	Apr.	4	Monday,	Apr.	13
Monday,	May	4	Wednesday,	May	13
Thursday,	June	4	Saturday,	June	13
Saturday,	July	4	Monday,	July	13
Tuesday,	Aug.	4	Thursday,	Aug.	13
Friday,	Sept.	4	Monday,	Sept.	14
Monday,	Oct.	*5	Tuesday,	Oct.	13
Wednesday,	Nov.	4	Friday,	Nov.	13
Friday,	Dec.	4	Monday,	Dec.	14

* October 4th falling on Sunday.

Information on the various Routes, &c. and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities as well as Malta, Constantinople, Egypt and India, may be obtained at this Agency, where the latest Intelligence of every description connected with the East and Indian Journals and other publications, are always available to the subscribers.

Much inconvenience being experienced by parties in the country, in the transmission of their Letters by the overland route, they are respectfully informed, that on payment of an *Annual Subscription of £1 in advance,* to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.'s Agency No. 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, they may send their letters to be registered and forwarded ; and the postage paid will be charged periodically to the Subscribers.

POSTAGE.—Letters either by British or French Steamers, are chargeable by weight ; and a Letter (which may contain any number of enclosures, sealed or otherwise,) not exceeding the weight of a quarter of an ounce, is liable to a single rate of Postage,—that is, by the Marseilles line 2s. and 8d. and by the Falmouth Mail. the weight not to exceed Half an Ounce, the Postage to be 1s., all paid in advance. On Newspapers the Postage by Marseilles is 2d., by Falmouth free ; they must however be posted within seven days from the date of their publication.

All Letters should be written on thin "Bank Post" paper, and wafered, and marked respectively "viâ Falmouth," and "viâ Marseilles."

Passengers wishing to embark by the Falmouth Packet, should do so at Blackwall, on the Evening of Thursday preceding the dates above mentioned, which are uniformly Saturday ; or they may leave London by the Falmouth Mail of that Saturday.

N. B.—Passengers will experience great difficulty by this conveyance, because on the arrival of the Mails at Alexandria on the 19th of every month, they are immediately conveyed across by Express in three days, at a rate too rapid for Passengers to Suez, from whence the Steamer departs to Bombay on the 23rd of the month.—But—

—A French Steamer leaves Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and arrives at Alexandria in fourteen days, by which a Passenger leaving by the 1st, will reach Alexandria on the 15th, and have seven days to cross to Suez.

PASSAGE MONEY.

BY THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

	Chief Cabin. £ s. d.	Second Cabin. £ s. d.	
Between London and Gibraltar	20 0 0	14 0 0	Including Provisions.
Between Gibraltar and Malta	13 0 0	7 10 0	
Between Malta and Alexandria	12 0 0	8 0 0	
	45 0 0	29 10 0	
Between Falmouth and Gibraltar	18 0 0	12 0 0	
Between Alexandria and Beyrout*	6 0 0	4 0 0	
Between Marseilles and Malta	9 0 0		

* The Communication between Alexandria and Beyrout is intended in future to be by a Sailing Vessel.

BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

Which leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each Month.

	1st Class. Fr.	1 Class. Fr.	3d Class. Fr.	
Between Marseilles and Malta	230	140	60	Not including Provisions, which are chargod for at the rate of 6 Francs per diem for *Dejeune a la Fourchette* & dinner.
Between Malta and Alexandria	250	150	70	
If in the first instance, the passage is taken for the whole distance from Marseilles to Alexandria, the fare will be	250	150	140	

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA OVERLAND.

THE following PLAN, now in practice by a large number of the Subscribers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Agency, is recommended for general adoption :—

ALL Letters should be addressed in the ordinary manner, but with the addition of "16, *Corahill*" below, and the name of the Subscriber on the back, to whose account the Postage is to be charged. The Letters are immediately on their receipt *registered* and forwarded (post paid) by Messrs. G. and Co. to the address, either permanent or variable, of the Party in Europe or India respectively. The Postages with the Annual Subscription, are charged periodically in account with the Subscriber, payable either in England or India; or in many cases a remittance in advance is made to cover the probable estimated amount during the year.

An Envelope, containing several enclosures, written on thin paper and wafered, may thus be sent :—

VIA MARSEILLES

IF WEIGHING

Under Quarter of an Ounce, a single rate of postage.....2*s*. 8*d*.
Under Half ditto, double ditto...3*s*. 6*d*.

VIA FALMOUTH.

IF WEIGHING

Under Half of an Ounce, a single rate of postage.....1*s*. 0*d*.
Under One Ounce, double ditto...2*s*. 0*d*.

The Enclosures would then be forwarded by Messrs. G. and Co. to their respective destinations.

Subscribers absent from England have the privilege of naming a Proxy, to avail himself of the resources of the East India Rooms, in London.

And it is requested that a Letter of full Instructions be addressed to Messrs. G. and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt,*

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

It is stated, from apprehensions of the plague prevailing in the towns on the Persian Gulph, or in the countries, through which the mails are to be sent by that route, during the monsoon, whereby delay might be occasioned either during their passage, or on their arrival in Europe from quarantaine or fumigation, that measures have been adopted, to have the letters conveyed, not in leather bags as on former occasions, but in iron boxes as they are now sent by the Steamers to Europe. This is a most useful precaution, for which the Public appears to be indebted to the foresight of the Post office authorities.

The next Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 12th of June, as it is named to be brought from Aden by a sailing vessel. Many persons however expect it will arrive here some days earlier, as they calculate that the winds during its passage from Aden, will serve as much as if it were aided by Steam.

There is however a belief among some well informed persons, that the *Berenice* will, on her arrival at Aden, exchange passengers with the *Zenobia* and return to Bombay. In that case we may expect the next Mail by the 8th prox.

The heat of the weather continues very great. Many persons speaking perhaps from their wishes, anticipate, from the state of the Atmosphere, the speedy approach of the Mousoon. This is, of course, in a great measure conjecture.

The Cholera is very prevalent in this city and its neighburhood. In the schools at Byculla yesterday four children died from the attacks, and two others were not expected to survive the night.—*Courier, May* 23.

In the extracts from the Government Gazette of Thursday last, will be found the official expression of the approval of the conduct of the officers and men of H. M. 17th Regt. under command of Lieut. Colonel Croker, while on board the *Hannah* transport, and on the occasion of the wreck of that vessel off Kurrachee. The promptitude and judgement of Commander Lowe, of the *Berenies*, and also the praise worthy acts of Lieutenant Jardine, have therein received themeed of approbation.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—*Saturday, May 23rd,* 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The bunder has been a scene of great activity for the last few days in consequence of the arrivals from the Northward which had been so long delayed by southerly winds.—Prices have given way, but not so much as might be expected, as many intending purchasers who have been kept waiting have at once entered the market; we therefore look for a further fall, particularly as several contracts for immediate delivery have been entered into by parties who had already made purchases in the districts which they could not obtain possession of.—

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—There has been considerable enquiry for this article lately and large purchases have been made at advanced prices—no doubt in consequence of the difficulty experienced in filling up ships with Cotton. Stocks are very much reduced.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE.—There have been some rather large imports lately both of Mocha and Berbora and we understand that some purchases have been made at Rs. 14½ per maund ungarbled. In other articles of Produce we have little change to notice.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER.—400 Hhds. Bass' and Allsopp's have been sold at Rs. 45 per Hhd.

PIECE GOODS.—The season may now be considered closed till after the monsoon. The transactions of the week are as follows.

			Rs.	A.	P.
1000	Pieces	White Mulls No. 4 per piece	4	0	0
900	,,	Pine Prints..... do.	5	12	0
500	,,	Bleached Jaconets No. 1 do.	2	9	0
500	,,	Do..... do..... 2 do.	2	13	0
500	,,	Do..... do..... 3 do.	3	1	0
500	,,	Do..... do..... 4 do.	3	10	0
500	,,	Do..... do..... 5 do.	4	6	0
500	,,	Do..... do..... 6 do.	4	14	0
500	,,	Do..... do..... 7 do.	5	6	0
400	,,	Do. Long Cloth..... do.	7	2	0
2000	,,	Do..... do..... do.	7	4	0
3000	,,	Grey Madapollams..... do.	2	9	0

METALS.—Are in less enquiry and prices continue to decline. Swedish Iron, the stock being very small, continues in good demand at about former rate, and Copper Nails, Spelter, Tin Plates, being articles of consumption on the spot are also in some request. The following are the sales of the week.

140 Cwt. Sheathing Copper.. at Rs. 57½
160 Do. Braziera Do..... at do. 58½
500 Do. do..... do..... at do. 58
20 Do. Copper Bolt..... at do. 55½
140 Candies English Bar Iron at do. 40
8 Do. Hoop Iron..... at do. 5¾ per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—There have been several heavy recent Imports of Silver Cochineal, which has reduced the price, but Black is still in good demand and commands former rates.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGES.—Remain very stationary with hardly any variation.—Bills have been sold at 2 | ¾*d*. to 2 | 1*d*. at 6 months sight.

GOV. SECURITIES.—The transactions have been large during the past week, particularly in the 4 per Cents of both Loans, though the second or 1835 | 36 still maintains the preference.—In five per Cent Paper there have also been some rather extensive transfers at rather higher rates.—To the investment of the floating capital of the public institutions lately started here is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure this improved demand for Government Paper.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements have been entered into at £ 4 5 to £ 4 10 to London; £ 4 10 £ 4 15 to Liverpool and to the Clyde £ 4 15 to £ 5.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

In a pleasant Village in the south of France stands a single Villa apart from the surrounding cottages whose blackened rafters and desolate walls proclaim the action of that fearful agent fire. A neglected garden, Vines unpruned and straggling, a gate torn off its hinges complete the scene of desolation. As a pedestrian with no peculiar object except to lounge away the time occupied by the Land lady of my humble Cabaret, in preparing my coutelet, I stroled over to look at the ruin and pluck a ripe grape from the pendant clusters. On entering the garden and approaching the ruin, I was surprised to find that it was of much larger extent and had suffered less from the destructive element, than a cursory view at a distance led me to expect. The garden had been laid out with taste and a small armorial bearing chiseled over the porch evinced that it had belonged to one who had been placed in the delightful middle station of life alike removed from extreme wealth and grovelling poverty which promises equanimity and content to the possessor.

The view from the front was superb looking over the village, the undulating swells covered with the vine sloped down to the blue Garonne Grey Hills in the distance bounded the horizon, while the smoke arising from clumps of Trees, announced the habitation of man. At the back to the eastward a mountain covered with a picturesque copsi shielded the villa from the raw Eastwind while a gentle brook which took its rise above "flowed & murmured as it flowed" through the vast garden spangling the delicious green turf on its banks with its bubbles. The scene was soothing and flinging myself on the grass I was unconsciously thinking of home and friends far away and singing

"And here in this lone little cot I exclaimd
"With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye
"Who would smile if I prais'd her and weep if I blamed
"How blest could I live and how calm could I die."

When a deep sigh caused me to spring up and I perceived that during my reveries a lady and gentlemen in deep morning had approached close to me before I had perceived them and the surprize also which was evident on their part shewed that I had been equally unseen. Springing to my feet I bowed and in the best french I could muster I asked if I was intruding on their property and the Gentlemsn having returned way salutation said tnat the grounds belonged to him and that he lived in the neighbourhood, and after observing that he saw I was a foreigner preceeded with some embarrassment to ask if I would favor him for that time by retiring, that at any other I was welcome not only to walk about this spot but all over his grounds and added he should be happy to see me at his own residence. Under these circumstances I could only express my regret for intruding and depart at once Both the Lady and gentleman were striking in appearence, the former was of the middle height equisitely proportioned with eyes beaming with intelligence while quantities of beautiful hair braided ronud her oval and classical head gave a witchery to her appearance that was irresistible, but she was in deep mourning one arm was in a sling and appeared immoveable and her down cast eyes and pale and tearful countenance bespake a mind ill at ease. The gentlemen whom I supposed at once to be her husband was tall and old associations assured me he was a militaire. An erect soldierlike carriage and a bright grey eye with somewhat of command in it, satisfied me of that, and his marked features shewd the remains of a handsome man. On repassing the porch I observed what had escaped my notice before that two low Tombs, one of an Adult and another of a child, occupied the floor of the centre apartment, an attendant was also arranging a small table with a snow white cloth and a crucifix. On hastening to the dilapidated gate I met with an Ecclesiastic of a mild and gentlemanlike exterior such as is frequently met with among the parochial clergy of France, he lookd surprized at seeing me but after the usual salutation passed on and mangre all my curiosity I was obliged to return to Madame Gordanne my Hostess and my coutelet and Vinde pays without satisfying the cravings of the mind however well furnished in the Body. As my Waiter was only the Soubrette of the Anberge it was of no use to ask questions for she was a perfect Maritornes and spoke nought but such a provincial dialect as was far beyond my attainments in the French language. At length when I had finish my "fromage au lait Madame Gardanne with a face glowing from the effects of her culinary exertions in my favor, made her appearance all smiles and graces. She hoped" Monsieur had dined well on the humble fare she could provide, but she knew the Militaires Anglaises were as polite as brave she had met the Grand Armee on its entry into France and spoke highly of Lord Vilainton and the English Troops while she condemnd the Allies Russes Prusses Autrichians and the rest as Canaille. "When she had fairly talked herself out of breath I requested her to take a seat and sent Marit ornes for a bottle of the best and filling her a glass led the way to the subject of the desolate honse and the interesting couple I had met there. At first she seemed loathe to communicate but after a glass or two of wine she thawed a little & said "Then you have seen M. Le Capitaine and Madame Gustave and mon Dieu (she added) this is the 24th of June, Did you see our good Curé. "This of course heightend my curiosity and I replied I had met a Priest at the gate, "Ah said she" "He goes to perform mass over the innocent and the guilty." I pressd her for an explanation and that evening heard a story of love jealousy revenge and horror which will never be effaced from the tablet of memory.

YORK MAGAZ[NE.

(to be continued)

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 22d.—Lieut. C. D. Delamotte, 1st Gr. Regt. from Sukker.

DEPARTURES.

May 22d.—Asst. Surgeon R. Hosken, to Aden.
do. do. Major Willoughby, 18th Regt, to Baroda.
do. do. Capt. John Davies, 11th Regt., to Hursole.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—May 22d, Ship Rajasthan, D. Ritchie, Master, from Port Philip 1st April.

Do, 22d, H. C. Schooner Constance, Lieut. J. W. Young, Comg., from Kurrachie 18th May. *Passengers.*—Lieut. Delamotte, 1st Grenadier Regt. and 2 Privates of the Queen's 2d Regt.

Do. do. The Imaum of Muscat's Ship Caroline, Ahmud bin Salmin, Nacodah from Muscat 14th May. *Passengers.*—J. S. Boulton, Master Mariner, and 21 Arabs.

SAILED.—May 22d, Ship Abbotsford, R. Broadfoot, Master, to Liverpool.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	22d June.
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	Dispatch.
Moffatt	Frith and Co.	London	26th May,
Inglis	B. & A Hormasjee	London	10th June
James Pattison.	MacVicar Burn & Co.	London	Dispatch
Catherine	Forbes & Co.	London	Dispatch.
Regular	Ritchie Stuart and Co.	Liverpool	26th instan
Gondolier	Dirom carter & Co.	Liverpool	20th inst
Orestes	Higginson and Co.	Liverpool	In May
Shannon	Forbes and co.	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Bull	Ritchie Steuart and co.	Liverpool	30th May
W. Sharples	Higginson and cardwell.	Liverpool	Dispatch
E. Lancaster.	Macvicar Burn and co.	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Knox	Do. do.	Liverpool	
Barbara	B. & A. Hormusjee	Liverpool	1st June
Romeo	Remington &co	Falmouth	In May
Bucephalus	W. Nicol & co.	Clyde	
Brenda	J. Nusserwanjee and Co.		
Maria	Macvicar Burn and co.		
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby and co.		
Hannah	F. Jefferies & co.	Singapore	In May
Sir W. Wallace.	T. Jefferies and co.	Singapoor	In May
Kusrovie	E. Framjoe	Singapore	Dispatch
Le Auguste	F. Jefferies and co	Bourbon	
Barossa	Frith and Co.	China	30th May.
Fort William	J. Jeejeebhoy.	Do.	
Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth	Frith and co.	Columbo.	Uncertain,
Caroline			
Lady Grant			
Shaw Allum	E. Framjee	Calcutta	Dispatch
Farza Allum	Do. do.	Do.	20th inst.
Tinamara	Mr. E. Bates.	Do.	
David Clark	Remington&co.		
Helen			

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, Shannon, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khaia Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthanand Caroline.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. Indian Navy	London	17th Feb.
Abel Gower	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	15th Feb.
*Earl Durham	Grey & Co.	London	30th Dec.
Ann	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	2nd April
Euphrates	Do. Do.	London	2nd Do.
Thetis	Do. Do.	London	18th Feb.
Tartar	Remington & Co.	London	15th March
Juverna		London	
Lord W. Bentinck	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	24th Feb.
Justina	Wooler & Co.	London	5th March.
Queen Victoria		London	17th Feb.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Majestic	George S. King.	Liverpool	1st March
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
British King	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	
Monarch		Do.	
Hindoostan		Do.	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech		Do.	27th March
Mary Mitchelson	Foster & Co.	Llanelly	30th Nov.
Queen		Do.	23d Sept.
Salacia	Dirom, Carter&C	Do.	
Pacquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia	C. Jefferies& Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar		Rio	
Calcutta	Dirom, Cart, &Co	Liverpool	17th Mar.
Northumberlan		London	5th Apr.
Sarah	Grey and Co.	London	25th Mar.
Tweed			5th Do.
Lord Auckland	Dirom Carter&Co	London	25th Feb.
Cumbrian		London	2d April.
Dartmouth	Dirom, Carter&Co	London	
*Lintin	H. and Cardwell.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Higginson	Do. Do.	Liverpool	5th Mar.
Amazon		Liverpool	2d April.
William	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	
Westmoreland		Hull	18th March
John Garrow		Newcastle	
Memnon	DiromCarter&Co	Llanelly	
Colchester		Llanelly	10th Feb.
Elizabeth Walker		Do.	do.
Ino		Llanelly	8th Feb

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

May 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
25th Monday	4 58	5 32
26th Tuesday	6 4	6 37

Latest advices Received.

From *London* ..... 5TH APRIL.
,, *Paris* ..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta ..... May 13th.
Delhi ..... ,, 13th.
Agra ..... ,, 14th.
Madras ..... ,, 15th.
Ceylon ..... ,, 5th.
Maulmain ..... March 11th.
Singapoor ..... April 15th.
China ..... March 27th.
Australia ..... Feb. 25th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 25—Monday.
26—Tuesday.—Augt. 1st Bp. of Cant.
27—Wednesday.—Ven Bede.
28—Thursday.—Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.
29—Friday.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.
30—Saturday.
31—Sunday.—{ Sunday after Ascension Day.—New Moon.

RATES OF GOVT. STOCK,—21ST MAY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36 ..... at 97 8 98
4 per Cent—1832 | 33 ..... at 103 8 104
5 per Cent—1829 | 30 ..... at 111 8 112
5 per Cent—1825 | 26 according to No. ..... }

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, May 25, 1840.

ARRIVED May 22, Ship *Rajasthan*, D. Ritchie. Master, from Port Philip 1st April; Do. H. C. Schooner *Constance*, Lieut. J. W. Young, Commanding from Kurrachee 18th May; Do. The Imaum of Muscat's Ship *Caroline*, Ahmud bin Salmin, Nacodah. from Muscat 14th May.

THE *Berenice*, Captain Lowe left the Port on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock for Suez with the following Passengers:

Mesdames. Billamore, Stainforth, and T. B. Hamilton, Messrs. Stainforth, Dallas, Higginson. Smith, D. Miller, A. Wood, Surgeon Downey, Lieut. Strachey, 29th M. N. I. and Yousuf Yahoody.

The number of Covers dispatched by her was 17,396. The last Packet took up 19,000 but of these an extra Packet of 1244 consisted chiefly of Government dispatches. Still there is a falling off of 360 letters. The Calcutta Mail wonderful to say had a *safe day*. so we hope for no more ditch *Dolefuls*. The Madras Mail of the 14th arrived in time.

WE have extracted an article from the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Englishman on Mr. GIBBARD's case, in which in the main we heartily concur. He ought at once to have been brought forward for the gravest offence at the Military Tribunal. There is no doubt however legally the objection can be evaded that he is being tried twice for the same offence. This is repugnant to an English sease of justice, all we can do is to give him our sympathy, and trust though that he has committed a grave fault which has already been as severely visited as the (then)charge against him would admit, that such a circumstance will be taken in mitigation of any penalty enforced against him at the bar of the Tribunal at which he is soon to appear.

IN our columns will be found an extract of the report of the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund on the embezzlement by the late Secretary Mr. Martindel who had been in office 25 years. We confess with the Editor of the *India Journal of Medical and Physical Science* that it is far from satisfactory. In our view of an institution of this nature we should prefer paid Directors to those who however high in character in the service, have perhaps other important functions to perform. Officials who are paid for their services are doubly anxious on their own account to scrutinize and investigate. Perhaps if in institutions of this nature the present system of Directorship were to continue, with a paid Committee of Finance, it would answer the purpose. Suppose 3 Members were employed as a Committee, at a salary sufficient to cover their expences, exclusive of their pay as officers, taking them from each Regiment in Garrison at the three Presidencies and giving them a good Clerk? We think if such a measure had obtained in Bengal, no such ruinous catastrophe could have occurred as that now recorded. We trust the Bengal Fund Directors will make out a better case in their next paper, for sure we are that the present is nothing but either a confession of culpable negligence, or an admission of incapability which if proved, ought to render them not only unfit to preside over the most important interests of the Bengal Army in the provision for their orphan families, but prevent them from ever again having to conduct even the Ledger and Day Book of a Chandler's Shop.

YESTERDAY being the Queen's Birth-day, a Royal salute was fired at 12 o'clock from the Battery. She has attained her twenty first year. We are somewhat surprised that more notice of the event has not been taken in this Island. In Calcutta we observe that the Anniversary is to be celebrated by a grand Ball at the Government House &c. &c. Are the Bombay people less loyal than the Qui Hi,s Heaven forbid, but we fear they are less gay. They can get up an address but are slow hands at a Party. They have not even a public amusement or a place appropriated to it. Are we ever to have a Theatre? Every body cries Bombay is increasing in wealth and importance. If so, how is it that the concomitants of riches, refined pleasures and elegant amusements, the arts and the sciences do not go hand in hand with those advantages. Wherever the Romans planted a Colony or founded a City, they carried with them their zeal for the fine arts. The ruined Amphi—Theatre in the deserts of Africa and the statues and inscriptions in far distant Petra, the Shores of Asia Minor and the Plains of Gaul alike evince their wealth, taste and devotion to the Drama. The Roman Toga has fallen on the shoulders of Britannia. The whole world is being colonized and civilized by her Sons. One of the greatest benefits her Literature is opening its stores to the Oriental and carrying back treasures rude indeed but still gems in return from the East. The labours of Sir W. Jones have given us the play of Sacontala and Professor Wilson has added the Toy Cart and numerous other Dramas which demonstrate that the Hindoo had once not only an aptitude for Dramatic representation, but a good taste in play writing. Why should all our Dramatic writers exist in vain as far as Bombay is concerned. But say some When you had your Theatre, you allowed it to be pulled down, We acknowledge the imputation with shame and confess that it died a pecuniary Death—"and that the less we say about the matter the better" (as Sir Simon Rochdale says in John Bull.) "Dont you think Mr. Thornberry we had better hush it up"? ! ! !

We think that if encouragement in an influential quarter were given and support from the old Stagers, some of whom are still in the Island afforded, that a Scheme of a Theatre to be built by a Joint Stock Company would succeed. For 20,000 rupees a very nice little House could be erected and 100 Shareholders at 200 Rs. each, ought at least to get 5 per cent for their coin, We were led into these remarks by observing that Mrs. Leach is doing the same in Calcutta with every apparent prospect of success, and we could contrive to get up a Theatre without a reference to the Calcutta Council, or else no doubt it would be no use to try, as they would probably stop our enjoyments as well as our Bank Act, our Hamauls, and Buggy wallah Act and every other measure that goes to render us wealthier or happier. We have strayed away from our first subject and shall conclude by wishing Her Majesty and her Royal Consort many happy returns of the day, and that we and our friends may live to see them.

Major Peat of the Bombay Engineers "untowardly" and *most incorrectly* reporting to Brigadier Sale, that these Companies had failed to establish a footing within, in fact, *were being driven back*;—whereupon the Buglers of the *Support*, or main body, commenced with one accord to sound the Retreat! Luckily those of the 4 Light Companies were ordered by Colonel D——to sound the *advance* instead, as being in some degree more applicable! The men also cheered with might and main so that the contre temps (which might have been calamitous) was rectified, but *not until the place had been carried.*—*Agra Ukhbar, May* 9.

IN giving insertion to a letter from one of the correspondents of the *Agra Ukhbar* in our last issue "on the claims of Colonel Dennie C B to a greater share of the honors conferred on the Heroes of Guizni" a Note appended entirely escaped our notice until after the Paper was printed. Had we seen it, it would most certainly not have passed without comment, though the officer unanimadverted on, is too well known in the Bombay Army for it to require refutation. In order to render these observations clear we have repeated the note above. It is a very just axiom that public men and their *public* acts are fair subjects of discussion, and when a man steps boldly forward and on public grounds accuses another of a delinquency, his conduct is not only to be praised, but he should meet with the support of every upright and independent mind, but when on the contrary an individual either to gratify private malice or personal pique takes up a position in the pages of a Journal, and calling himself a Soldier, fires a quiet shot at a Brother Officer who is more than a thousand miles from him, knowing that his venom has time to spread all over India before it can be noticed, we have no term sufficiently vituperative by which to stigmatize such a proceeding. In this instance the shot has not told, it is in fact a spent ball. There is no Bombay Officer who would believe the Bengal Officer and but few in any part of India. But though in this case slander might do her worst and tear her own entrails with vexation at the failure, what injury might not this anonymous scribbler have done to an officer who had a reputation to make? In order to praise Colonel Dennie was it necessary to cast a reflection on Major Peat? was there not enough of renown for all to share without strifes and envyings? Suppose the former officer's services to have been slighted, has the latter been over rewarded? The storming of Ghiznee is a twice told tale, but we will essay to give such a slight sketch as a reference to all the documents within our reach afford as far as relates to the subject of the note in question, and we have accordingly run over all the official as well as other accounts of the enterprize and here is the result. Major Peat advanced to the gate way with a small party to fix the bags of Powder, the night was exceedingly dark, but the affair was not at all managed by surprize as has been supposed by some as one killed and 6 wounded of the party testify while lumps of earth thrown down upon their heads shewed the enemy on the "Qui vive" when the explosion party had retired to cover, the train was fired, and Major Peat in his eagerness to see what was going on imprudently exposed himself, and was knocked down by it and lost his cap and sword. On the fall of the ruin there was an appearance of a second gate way built up, and such was the general belief. It proved not to be the case and in his report Major Peat not only acknowledged his mistake in the supposition (which was shared in by all,) but gave great credit to the officer who corrected it. At this time he was on the ground suffering from the effects of the stunning he had received, and also from another severe fall into a water course and could not walk without assistance. He merely called out to Major Thompson who was advancing with the supporting column his view of the case, and we are persuaded did neither *erroneously* or *untowardly* make any such report to Brigadier Sale as mentioned in the note, much less do what has been imputed to him in a ridiculous report, that he seized a Bugle and sounded a retreat. We expect he will next be accused of sounding his own trumpet!!! But now mind gentle readers, Major Thompson had a second explosion party ready with 300 lbs. of Powder. For what purpose? Why to blow in the inner gate way, which shows that he the Chief Engineer was of the universal opinion. Had the storming party retreated it would have only been to get under cover, while a second explosion took place with no doubt the same result. A failure was not to be thought of and in fact it would have ruined the whole expedition, while on its success depended not only the security of the Army of the Indus, but the stability of the British Power in India.

We have to apologize to Major Peat for thus making use of his name so openly, but it is only doing what we conceive to be justice to the Army and the Public in general. Being quite certain that that officer would conceive it beneath his dignity to say a word on the subject in reply to an anonymous libeller.

There has been a great deal too much of personality in the columns of the Bengal papers, during the Expedition. Writers from the Army of Affghanistaun under different sobriquets, have prophecied failure, defeat and disgrace, with a kind of unnatural glee which we should rather have expected to find in a Mahomedan renegado, or a Russian spy than in the ranks of the British Army. The appetite for scandal and detraction must indeed be strong which fastens on the failings of a Parent. Equally parricidal is the writer of talent who perverts his genius to the abuse of his country at a time when she requires the hearts and arms of all her sons. The Affghanistan campaign is ended and has gained the applause of all Europe. But in India a few discontented spirits remain, who would rather "reign in hell, than serve in heaven" to them and their lucubrations we may safely say that they will be remembered when the heroes of Ghiznee are forgotten and *not until then.*"

As a Corollory we reprint a paragraph of Sir John Keane's letter from the scene of action:

"The scientific and successful manner in which the Cabool gate (of great strength) was blown up by Captain Thomson of the Bengal Engineers, the chief of that Department, with this Army in which he reports having been most ably assisted by Captain Peat of the Bombay Engineers, and Lieutenant Durand and MacLeod of the Bengal Engineers, in the daring and dangerous enterprize of laying down powder in the face of the Enemy, and the strong fire kept upon them, reflects the highest credit on their skill and cool courage, and His Excellency begs Captain Thomson and Officers named will accept his cordial thanks.—His acknowledgements are also due to the other Officers of Engineers of both Presidencies, and to the valuable Corps of Sappers and Miners under them.—This opening having been made although it was a difficult one to enter by, from the rubbish in the way, the leading column, in a spirit of true gallantry, directed and led by Brigadier Sale, gained a footing inside the Fortress, although opposed by the Affghan Soldiers in very great strength and in the most desperate manner with every kind of weapon.

The advance under Lieutenant Colonel Dennie of Her Majesty's 13th consisting of the Light Companies of Her Majesty's 2nd and 17th and of the Bengal European Regiment with one Company of Her Majesty's 13th and the leading column consisting of Her Majesty's 2nd Queen's under Major Carruthers, and the Bengal European Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Orchard, followed by Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, as they collected from the duty of skirmishing which they were directed to begin with, and by Her Majesty's 17th under Lieutenant Colonel Croker.

To all these officers, and to the other Officers and Gallant Soldiers under their orders, His Excellency's best thanks are tendered."

WE have received a *Malta Gazette* of the 10th of April which we have extracted for our readers. The movements of the Fleets in the Mediterranean will be noticed with interest. We suspect that the French are at the bottom of the Neapolitan fracas. It would be nuts to them too see us squabbling on the coast of Sicily, while they were working away on the Nile.

LEVANT.

PERSIA.

(*From the Malta Times, April* 10.)

The last accounts received state that the Schah had returned to Teheran, and it was said he intended to march against Bagdad.—Letters from Constantinople represent the trade with Persia to be very active, and entirely in the hands of natives.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

March 28th.—The news from Europe has nothing positive in its character. It is believed however that the solution of the Egyptian question is not distant.

There is a rumour generally current here, and which grows more certain, that the *Gorgon* has left Vourià for Alexandria, bearing important propositions for the Viceroy; it refers especially to the immediate surrender of the Turkish fleet. In case Mehemet Ali does not consent to this, the Consul general with the other English agents, and the merchants would leave Alexandria without delay. It is, however, positive that the *Gorgon* is the bearer of important dispatches.

H. E. Etienne Vogoridhes, Prince of Samos, is nominated ambassador for Greece. Mr. Constantin Musurus, relative of the prince, is also to be a resident at Athens with him; the choice of which latter functionary seems to give great satisfaction.

The oldest Prime Minister in Europe, and probably in the world—is the Seraskier Hosref Pasha who is 96 years of age, and his mental faculties (which are great) remain unimpaired.

SMYRNA.

March 28th.—The public mind has been chiefly occupied with the massacre of father Thomas by some Jews, which horrible event took place in Damascus, and the disappearance of an infant in Rhodes. These murders have been atiributed to certain Jewish laws in the Talmud. The grand Rabin of Smyrna, Pincas of Segura, has consequently addressed a circular letter to all the Consuls, in which he states—that the basis of the Jewish and Christian religion is the same, *the Old Testament*—that murder is to be punished by death according to the Jewish law—that hatred to the Jewish people has invented the most infamous calumnies against them.

By the steamer *Prince Metternich*, which arrived this morning, we learnt that the Ottoman government has dispatched two Gazaskiers to make a tour of all the provinces in Europe and Asia, in order to examine into the acts of the administrators and the complaints of the population.

GREECE.

Athens, March 18th.—The brigands continue as usual to desolate Greece. The Government in order to stop this system of *brigandage* has put in execution the ordonnance of the 29th of July 1830, whereby the Comunes must furnish guarantees for the security of their districts.—Some disturbances broke out in Messenie, but they have been promptly suppressed.

EGYPT.

(*From our own correspondent.*)

Alexandria, 27th March.—"On the 21st inst. the packet *Emmetje* Lieut- Gore (in charge of the mails) sailed for Jaffa and Beyrout. passengers by her Mr. Charley and servant, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Wansley, Abram, Mase, Mr. Moore and servant.

"On the 24th was launched from this Arsenal a beautiful small iron Steamer for the use of His Highness the Pacha, for the purpose of going above the Cataracts, and exploring the Nile. This boat was constructed in London (brought out) and put together under the superintendence of Mohamed Bey; she will not draw more than 20 inches water.

Messrs. Hill and Co. of Cairo have completed their steamer built there for the purpose of conveyance of passengers, from Cairo to Atfe, (at the head of the Canal.) The Pasha having granted them a firman for the purpose. This vessel has made three trips. The passengers are conducted from Atfe by the Track boat Company to Alexandria in boats tracked by horses. The other day as one of these boats were proceeding at a great rate, one of the horses became restive, and dragged the boat against the buttress of a stone ball near the *Maison Carre* with so much violence, that she immediately sunk. Several English gentlemen were on board, who with much difficulty saved their lives, they were several hours in the water; the accident happened two hours before daylight.

"Messrs. Hill and Co.'s steamer will leave Cairo and arrive at Alfe three times every month, in order to meet the passengers which may arrive in the French and English steamers.

"The drilling of the Arabs of all description goes on from sun rise to sun set, (the water carriers not excepted) and it frequently happens that for many hours the inhabitants are without water in consequence. These people, called the 'National Guard' are composed of shopkeepers, donkey boys, water-carriers, and Felahs of all description; they are embodied and march every morning thro' the city: each man has a suit of cloths given him with his accoutrements, for which he is made accountable.

"On the 24th arrived H. B. M.'s Corvette *Daphne*, and previous on the 21st the *Gorgon*, these vessels are to remain to protect British interests, altho' no fears are entertained by British subjects of any disturbance, at present. Yet we feel pleased to have a British ship of war in port. The French are never without one of some description, the Corv: *Diligent* has been some time here.

"The Turkish ships have been overhauling their riggiug, and refitting for some time past, and taking it very cooly. The Egyptians are doing the same, they seem to agree very well together. The Pacha having mixed the crews with the officers, viz. placing in the Turkish ships half Arabs, and in the Egyptian ships half Turks, several of these vessels are under quarantine, having cases of plague occasionally. In the city daily we have 5 or 6 cases, but as the hot weather is now approaching there is little fear of its gaining ground. The weather has since the equinox set in very warm and fine.

"4 P. M. Off the port a Sardinian corvette, with a signal for a pilot."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Phœnix* war steamer arrived from Constantinople and Smyrna or the 31st ultimo:—the *Jaseur* from Corfù on the 2d instant, and the *Tyne* from Vourlà on the 5th idem.

The *Hydra* war steamer which left this on the afternoon of the *first of April*, having on board Mr. Elson the Master of the flag ship to verify the report of the Master of the merchant schooner *Vanilia* touching a column of smoke which this latter pretended to have seen on the 20th ult. issuing from the spot of the extinct Volcano on the coast of Sicily known as *Graham's Shoal*, and more particularly mentioned in the *Mediterranean* journal, returned here early on the morning of the 3rd. After replenishing the coals consumed, she started on the same morning for Naples, where it appears a considerable sensation has been created by the announcement that the British government insists upon the immediate abolition of the Sulphur monopoly granted to a French company in contravention of existing treaties.

His Sicilian Majesty is fitting out a naval expedition to act, it is said, against Tunis, where the Consul has of late been insulted on one or two occasions.

The *Alecto* arrived from Gibraltar on the 1st inst. bringing the London mails of the 14th ult.

The *Prince George* transport with troops, arrived from Cork and Gibraltar on the 31st ult. on which day the *United Kingdom* merchant steamer left this for England, and the Hon. Colonel Greville's yacht *Anonyma* for Naples. The *Beacon* and *Magpie* will leave for the Levant shortly. These vessels proceed first to Athens, there to fit out their tenders, and from thence to either the Dardanelles, or the neighbourhood of Rhodes to resume their surveys under Lt. Graves commanding the *Beacon*. Assistant Surgeon F. Harvey of the *Princess Charlotte* is appointed to the *Beacon*, vice Robinson, who died on Sunday in Malta Hospital. Mr. Edwardo Tonno of Malta, is appointed Assistant Clerk to the Secretary in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

A letter from Balasore, dated 4th inst., says:—'We have just escaped a severe hurricane; it blew very hard on the night of the 30th, and the tide rose very high, but luckily the wind did not last long enough to drive the sea over the country. At Pooree they have felt the hurricane most severely. I hear that all the houses and the Government Cutcheries have been blown to the ground, and much damage has been sustained; great part of the native town has been destroyed and several lives lost. When the circuit house fell two men were buried and escaped with broken legs. Pooree is full now, the gents from Cuttack having gone there to enjoy the cool breeze; they and the residents took refuge in the only house which stood the storm; the description of the scene is fearful. Mr. Ewart lost his Arab horse, buried in the ruins of the stable. The natives declare that Juggernauth's august presence alone prevented the sea from washing away the town. The storm was felt at Cuttack also severely, and I much fear it has been destructive on the whole line of coast. This is a true version I think, and you may perhaps like to give the reader of the *Englishman*, the news.'—*Englishman, May* 7.

CABUL.

The following extract from a letter from Cabul dated 14th April, contains the latest intelligence from that quarter:—

'I have no items of interesting news to offer you; the King and Minister return here at the end of the present month, and a Cantonment is being laid out for 3 regiments of infantry, 1 of cavalry and a battery. Whether the regulars will occupy them or not is matter of conjecture. *Dost* has no doubt been handsomely treated at Bokhara, and the Russian Envoy has arrived there, and will as certainly effect a treaty with the King in their favor. Their army is powerful, and as they advance every good position is untouched. What they acquire they secure; unlike ourselves who have done nothing to enable us to resist contingencies which may, but I do not say will, happen. The best thing that could happen to our cause would be the death of the present King and the elevation of his son Timour. The former is thoroughly hated and despised; the latter is, I have reason to think, liked, and is certainly a gentleman in address and behaviour.

'The position of affairs at Herat is decidedly bad, and they have been mismanaged. Thousands have been thrown away and no equivalent received. Indeed we pay first and ask afterwards;

if this system were revised, it might be conducive of good. Yar Mahomed the minister, indeed King there, the man whose vigor defended the place against Persia, has no idea of tasting of 'British moderation and forbearance.' We have had a noble season and a full harvest must ensue, but at present grain is dear and much misery has been induced, which of course the people have contrasted in his favor with the time of Dost Mahomed. That man was certainly a just, good ruler, and highly popular.—A disgraceful event has taken place at Bameean, in my ideas. A village refused to sell grass, and after some altercation fired upon a political party. In consequence a detachment was ordered out, who stormed the place, put every man to death—13 in number, who killed and wounded 18 of the assailants. Contrasted with the cool way in which Lieut. Inverarity's murderers were treated, this looks more like butchery at political shrines than fair play. They were H. M.'s subjects, and thus we render him popular indeed.—*Ibid.*

MR. GIBBARDS CASE.

We take from a Bombay contemporray the following item of intelligence concerning the politico-military murders alleged to have taken place, under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Gibbard:—

'Yesterday Mr. Cochrane (the Barrister) and Mr. Armitage attended at the Police office before the Chief Magistrate, in support of a charge against Lieutenant Gibbard, for the alleged murder of four natives. Mr. Cochrane shortly detailed the late painful circumstances which gave rise to the application before the Magistrate. Evidence was called to support the charge, and ultimately a warrant was issued against Lieutenant Gibbard,—this officer, however, has not been found. The charges brought forward against him are very serious, and we are informed, no exertions will be spared in endeavouring to bring him to answer for the late unfortunate act before a tribunal of his country.'

On the Bengal side, where we sincerely believe the spirit of official jobbing, at least, is on the whole more potent than at Bombay, our opinion is that this case would have been virtually hushed up, or at most slurred over; for in not one of the three more marked and recent occurrences of a similar kind which have agitated *our* pensive public,—to wit, the Keating case, the Ogilvy case, and the Putterghaut case,—did *all* the public functionaries concerned in them, respectively, conduct themselves with that brave and sole resolve of having *justice* done no matter who or what should suffer by the result, which ought to be visible to the public in every thing which the administrators of public justice do. Knowing, as we well know, the ways and means by which the secret influence work, in instances where there is a *desire* that particular individuals shall be acquitted or condemned, encouraged or pressed down; and how their mean and tortuous manoeuvrings pervade the general administrative establishment, we are utterly disgusted when we are forced (as in cases of this kind) to reflect upon it in our mind, and are sometimes tempted to expose the whole empoisoned system and disturb the terrible nest of Brobdignagian hornests. As to this matter of Lieutenant Gibbard's, however, while we applaud the activity and zeal of the Bombay civil authorities—the judicial and police—who appear to be exerting themselves to have the business investigated duly; we are compelled to censure heavily the gross mismanagement of the military rulers, who, culpably shirking from the requisite grapple with the real crime, frittered away their efforts upon a charge which, in a former commentary upon it, we pronounced to be preposterous, and which, however decided on, must have left the real offence virtually, and for all legal purposes, uninvestigated. In that commentary are declared, and we think demonstrated, that Lieut. Gibbard, as being evidently made the scapegoat, had been very hardly dealt with; but it is placing him in a still more cruel situation to half try him, as it were—or to try him for half of his alleged offence—before a military tribunal, and contrive to leave him still liable for the order, or *gist*, half of it to the Supreme Court of Judicature; so that he is actually and literally, yet not in a legal sense, to be tried twice for the same crime, and his life placed in greater jeopardy the second time than the first. How pitiful it is to behold the highest military authorities seeking to evade the law of their country, when they cannot but, inwardly at least, confess that it has been violated by some one under their command! How truly contemptible is the charge, for example, against Lieut. Gibbard:—for highly *irregular* conduct, disgraceful to the character of an *officer* (exclusively?) in having—and then the very statement of the fact amounts to an accusation of *murder*; yet the *word* is avoided, and the poor young man is dismissed the service upon a very improperly drawn charge, and left to be caught—and hanged, my be,—by the civil power afterwards. As in the Keating case, the Commander in chief and the Judge Advocate General (supposing) the latter to have advised or concurred in the proceeding) should both be visited with marks of the highest displeasure on the part of their common superiors,—and so they would be, too, if Indian Governments did their duty properly towards those culpable big-fly officials who are at present too strong for the web that entangles their inferiors. We know a case at this moment (and it is not a singular instance) in which an officer is in course of being sacrified, whose errors, even if all that be charged is true, are perfectly trifling compared to such faults as those of which we speak.—but he is a little fly, comparatively, and there is a certain official spider pre-resolved to crush him. We shall keep an eye on that matter, however, as well as look with both interest and anxiety on the further proceedings which are likely to be had in the case o Mr. Gibbard,—*Englishman, May* 11.

COSTLY GIFTS.

Parties who wish to supply themselves with curious and costly gifts for their friends in England, are now presented with an opportunity that will not readily recur. We observe, that all the magnificents presents received by the Governor General, on his vice-regal visits to and receptions of, princely visitors during his last tour are about to be disposed of by the different jewellers, &c. in Calcutta,—Messrs. Pittar, Lattey and Co.'s advertisement of their share of the spoil will be found above, and exhibits a magnificent variety well worthy of attention.

ACCIDENT.

As Baboo Russomy Dutt was passing the Chitpore Road in his carriage on his way to office this morning, a young Mussulman lad happened to cross the road came so near one of the horses, that he fell down through fright; and would, no doubt, have gone under the wheels had not the coachman pulled up the horses, but notwithstanding this precaution the boy did not escape unhurt, he received a kick from one of the horses which knocked off two of his front teeth; he was removed to the Police Hospital.

THE HINDU BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

This morning an Examination of this School took place, as usual, at the Bishop's Palace, before a respectable assembly, consisting chiefly of Clergymen and Rajas.

The principal Examiners were—the Archdeacon presiding—The Rev. Messrs. Innes, Sundys, Fisher, Thomson and Krishna mohun Bonnerjee. Of the several classes the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th were examined, and the senior classes acquitted themselves satisfactorily They were examined in Mechanics, Geography, the History of Greece, Grammar and Reading; there were some Essays read by those who had prepared them unaided; one was on the advantages derived from the British possession of India and one on the education of Hindu females, which were distinctly heard, and which appeared to have been very well composed. A good many Recitations followed at intervals, and these were admirably delivered, particularly that of Canute and his flattering Courtiers, and that of Alexander and the Robber; the latter was recited afterwards in pure Bengallee.

Towards the conclusion the Rev. Mr. Sandys, by desire of the Archdeacon, addressed the boys and their teachers suitably; which the Archdeacon himself also did immediately after. In the course of his address the Archdeacon complimented Raja Kalikrishna highly for being the patron of so useful an Institution; adding that it was a legitimate means of improving the native minds in English Literature—with a fit exhortation as to studying themselves, and seeking the way of salvation. Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur, with whom Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, seemed delighted at the result of the examination. When the whole was nearly over, the Rev. Mr. Duff made his appearance, as did also Raja Rajanarain of Andool. The prizes were distributed by the Archdeacon and the Rev. Mr. Fisher, also by Maha Rajas Kalikrishna and Narendrakrishna Bahadurs. The examination was over at one o'clock.—*Calcutta Courier May* 11.

THE QUEEN STEAMER.

The *Queen* left for Signapore and China this morning, the *Englishman* complains that sufficient intimation is not given previous to the departure of the steamers on this Expedition, to allow time for individuals to write to their friends Eastward by these opportunities. We know not what time may be considered *sufficient*, but in the present instance we must say, we think intimation has been given often enough, if our contemporary will refer to the *Gazettes* of the latter part of April, and the *whole of this month*. and to the post Office notices usually inserted in the presidency papers, he will find that the date of the *Queen*'s departure was first fixed as the 5th May, and then 10th, and she did not leave till this morning, the 13th. Another opportunity will be afforded for persons to write to Singapore by the *Enterprize* which will go in a day or two; the like frequent intimation of her intended departure has been published in the same papers, immediately below that of the *Queen*.—*Courier, May* 13.

A NEW DOCTRINE OF CHANCES.

20,000 *to against discovery in the matter of defalcation.*

THE
SCRUTINEERS
IN THE DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND, MENGAL ESTABLISHMENT, BAY 1840.

The Directors of the Military Fund have responded to our call for some kind of information regarding the defalcation of the fund. We do not think that the management should have waited for a call from the press, but in a matter of such great importance which they now announce it to be, it was their duty at once to inform the subscribers of the facts. But as is the custom in this country opinions of subscribers to public institutions are deemed of no moment We have said that the Directors of management have responded to our call. It has been by the issue of a circular—verily a very proper designation. How did it circulate by steam? O, no! not quite so fast. By electro-magnetism? O, no! but very nearly as fast; it was circulated in the orderly book. An orderly book! What kind of a thing is that? It contains the commands of the Right Honorable the Governor-general, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief or those of the commanding officer, and such a book flies like wild fire and must by no means be detained or the detainer stands a fair chance of being singed with a whiz. So came the circular, on this momentous subject; namely, the loss of some lacs of rupees for the serious consideration of the subscribers to a fund for the provision of widows, on which provision they are dependent, and which provision must depend upon the faithful and good management of their funds May we just take the liberty, without offending, of simply asking what would have been the extra expense of throwing off additional copies of the circular, one for each subscriber to enable each seriously to investigate, well its contents? were that the object of the management to have such rigorous scrutiny of this document. The expense would have been simply that of paper and ink and a trifle for the printers. But as if to show what an economical committee of management, what a watchful committee of management is that of the military fund, in opposition to the '*penny wise and pound foolish system*' of losing lacs and saving cowris. O! no, the subscribers merely require statements of funds and our statements touching mere trifles, *pro forma* are not for study but to glance at—not to be examined but to be sent away with the same rapidity with which they are received, subscribers confidence in us their managers, and great reason have they so to do.—O! ye gentlemen of the army, ye medical men, and ye chaplains we wish you had as strong faith in other vital things as you have in things constituting a committee of management!!! But we must proceed to an examination of THE CIRCULAR for which we are indebted to our brother the *Englishman*:—

The Directors of the Bengal Military Fund deeply regret to state to the Army, that, on examination of the Account of the late Mr. H Martindell, the Secretary of the Fund, it has been discovered, that frauds to a distressing extent, (altogether amounting, as would appear to considerably upwards of two lacs of Rupees,) have been systematically carried on for many years both in former Military Widow's Fund before 1824 and in the Military Fund since its establishment in that year.

The whole of the Accounts are undergoing strict investigation, and the result will be fully made known to the Army. Meantime it is, so far satisfactory to be able to state, that all the Funds and cash balances of the Institution, agreeably to the printed Annual Accounts, are safe; and that the Government Securities, in hand, correspond with the amount published by order of the late General Meeting held on the 26th January 1840. viz. Co's Rs. 39,46,733-5-4. In fact, the frauds now detected, do not in any way affect the present stability, and recorded Accounts of the Fund a great portion of the present regret therefore is not for any loss of existing capital, but rather, that the large improving assets now in the actual possession of the instruction have not reached the still more flourishing and satisfactory extent, which they must have done had they been instructed to the agency of an Account of common honor and integrity.

It may not be improper or uncalled for, at this stage, to advert briefly to a few of the circumstances. under which the distressing frauds, thus intimated, have so long remained undetected, and have escaped hitherto the scrutiny of the many succeeding Boards of Directors, and of the Annual Meetings of Subscribers. It appears, then, that the deception thus successfully and uninterruptedly carried on for more than a quarter of a century, involved a deep y laid and able system, under which the late Secretary abstracted annually on an average, about 12,000 Rupees from sums remaining himself, and not paid through the Treasury, or regular Pay-Department. These he concealed by fraudulent entries, in a portion of the yearly accounts; and in a book containing the separate Accounts of all Subscribers to the Fund, and exhibiting latterly more than 20,000 details of payments, on nearly 2,000 different accounts, he made yearly some twenty or thirty entries, with a false reference, opposite each sum to a folio of their Cash Account Books, to indicate thereby, that a correct credit had been included. The book itself was freely produced to all enquirers; the risk of detection being trifling. Even under general scrutiny and investigation it was a mere calculation of chances; in fact, almost 20,000 to 20 against discovery. The sums fraudulently obtained, it will be seen, Mr. Martindell thus effectually screened from observation; and in consequence of his repeated high personal character, his peculiarly strong recommendations for fidelity and integrity from the Subscribers of the former Widows' Fund, the body of whom came forward, in 1824 to insist on his being continued as Secretary to the new Military Fund, all this added to his real talent as a first-rate Accountant, and his own extraordinary personal labours, (now unhappily explained,) in preparing nearly the whole of the Accounts with his own hand, all combined to lull suspicion in his immediate superiors; while his own quiet, respectable, and unobtrusive demeanour ever blinded the observation not only of the Directors, but of the whole of his own Friends, and of the community around him. It is now said that daily large debts to natives, improvident assistance to his relations and large family, and unwise speculations in indigo, have been the probable ground-work of his difficulties and of the delinquency at length brought to notice.

Mr. Martindell has, it is said, died in a state of insolvency.

To obviate all future apprehension, the Directors have now prohibited the Secretary's Office from being one of each transactions in any shape—and the arrangements made for effecting this desirable regulation will be hereafter communicated to the Army.

Annexed is a statement of all the sums, for which credits in account cannot be traced. It is by no means intended to assert that the whole of these have been fraudulently taken—some—may hereafter be found to have been adjusted. But it has been deemed advisable to publish at once the full extent of sums which an examination of the books; are not duly traceable, and for which credits have not been found either in the folios indicated, or elsewhere.

Wherever an investigation into the different items has, as yet, followed our,—it has been discovered that the original Receipts, granted, by the late Secretary to the Houses of Agency through which the payments took place, were invariably in Mr. Martindell's own hand, writing, without having been registered or entered at all in the Office Receipt Book, as customary in all the other correct transactions. These documents, with the native acknowledgements prove that the Sircars, employed to present the Receipts, were certain followers or dependants of Mr. Martindell and not his regular Office Establishment.—And it has farther been proved by the evidence of two of these men, who are forthcoming, that the sums were paid into Mr. Martindell's own hands.

By Order of the Directors
H. B. HENDERSON.
Major, Secy. Bengal Mily. Fund.

We must now request our readers to peruse with great attention the third paragraph. We are told here that the defalcation of upwards of two lacs of rupees have escaped the scrutiny of the many succeeding Boards of Directors and of the annual meetings of the subscribers, by which we infer that there has been a real search into the accounts—nevertheless, even after such SCRUTINY of so many directors and so many subscribers, the Secretary was able to abstract without detection annually, on an average, 12,000 rupees. so able and deeply laid was his system to escape the scrutiny of the many directors and the many annual meetings of subscribers. This statement of the directors of the military fund responding to our enquiries is truly alarming, for after this how can defalcation be developed in this or any other fund, if the Scrutiny of so many directors and so many annual meetings failed to develope the so great a peculation and going on too for a Quarter of a Century. But were the directors qualified to scrutinize and detect? qualified, why it is the knowledge of the qualifications of these very directors by which our alarm is excited. Capt. McGregor was a director so qualified as to hold a high place in the Military Audit Office and chosen because of qualification alone to be Secretary to the Bank at Agra, Major Henderson is the Head of the Audit Office and deemed the first accountant in India, Major Gavin Young for many years the president of the committee of management was secretary to the Military Board. These gentlemen combined—or individually, have been in the habit for years past of scrutinizing accounts, detecting errors, and auditing to a fraction. No Barrack Master, Engineer officer, Commissariat or any Executive officer whosoever in submitting their accounts to the scrutineers, could omit a pice without detection, nevertheless the Secretary of the Military Widows' Fund was able to elude them completely and to the tune on an AVERAGE OF TWELVE THOUSAND RUPEES PER ANNUM!!! and not only after their SCRUTINY, but after that of so many directors and annual meetings of subscribers!!—But we must refer to the rules of the institution for we naturally refer to them for information, regarding the nature of the accounts, to find wherein their abstruseness perplexed accountants so experienced, in auditing of such extensive daily practice as to be qualified and actually deemed *au fait*, and therefore trusted by this government because of their able scrutiny of Bills and accounts of the most complex kind, and we beg it may be distinctly understood, as our opinion, that the three gentlemen alluded to are highly competent to their task, as refers to their duties to this government. But it appears from the account of the Directors in their circular under review, that they have been incompetent alone as refers to their scrutiny of the Military Widows' Fund. Well then, let us refer to the rules. They state that there are only a certain class eligible to be subscribers to the Military Fund, viz. Chaplains, Medical and other Officers belonging to the Bengal establishment. There are specified premiums or donations and monthly subscriptions payable by different ranks, married and unmarried, for which there are certain specified benefits derivable; besides the foregoing there is a certain donation from the government being in the difference of exchange and interest on Company's paper, which constitute the whole that is submitted for calculation. It might be supposed that the accounts—having the number and rank for subscribers amount received from them, the number of incumbents and pensions &c. paid them, knowing the capital and interest received thereon that they could be so simplified under a qualified audit department as to involve no perplexity to the scrutineers. When once the calculation was made, and the assets known, the amount of subscriptions could be seen to a nicety as well as the amount of all additional subscriptions and premiums arising therefrom. In the Circular to the subscribers under review the subscribers are congratulated that "*all the funds and cash balances of the institution agreeably to the published annual accounts are safe and that the Government securities in hand correspond with the amount published*, which strengthens our view of the apparent facility, the Directors must have had of calculating the accounts. How then, if according to rule 46, which says that "*property belonging to the Military Fund at any period shall be invariably vested in H. C. Securities with exception of a small balance to meet current expenses*," and the money being found there according to the published statement in accordance with this rule. How then we repeat are we to account for the avowed incompetency of the Directors to detect such large annual abstractions? under their scrutiny and of so many directors and annual meetings of subscribers? The rule required the Directors with the exception of a small balance invariably to invest the property in H. C. Securities, they of course made it a point to ascertain whether their requisition had been complied with, how then could the secretary abstract 12,000 rupees annually from the sums and all this not detected by the scrutineers. Is it possible?!! Further the Directors openly avow that the supposed PECULATIONS exhibited more than 20,000 *details of payments on nearly* 2000 *different accounts*." We repeat is it possible?!! and the directors go on to urge that even under scrutiny *it became* 'A Calculation of chances *almost* 20,000 to 20 *against discovery*,' we repeat is it possible!!! After this, what fund what institution is safe.!! The circular, altogether, as it stands is the most extraordinary document extant; as it is the most unsatisfactory document ever submitted for analysis and it behoves the subscribers of this institution to require by a special meeting an investigation into the particulars of the whole state of affairs, whether it be possible that the directors of the military fund can really know the actual state of the fund or not! and whether they have discovered a defalcation or not. The funds of the widow call loudly upon every member of the institution, to display the deep interest he takes in the affairs of his deceased comrades and we shall be glad to find that a special sub-committee be appointed to examine the books and prepare a statement for the opinion of an actuary. We are aware that great savings may be made, for during the short time we were in the direction by enquiring into the accounts we developed a saving of several thousand rupees a year which then could have been made, but our proposition was repudiated and not being re-elected a director we were bereaved of all power to insist on a system of reform; for the re-election rested with the Directors themselves and they took the effectual method of removing from their body one who had been by far too troubletome in reforming the Orphan Institution. But we are certain great reform may be made in the Military Fund and this occasion we trust will tend to such a desirable end. It may be supposed that in our review of the Circular of the Directors of the Fund, we have testified an uncalled for anxiety touching the competency of the Directors. Perhaps we have been unnecessarily anxious, for we are told that the "*whole accounts are undergoing strict investigation*;" TRUE, but we are also told that such scrutiny of the Many Succeeding BOARDS has never been wanting. If there has been such scrutiny what will avail the strict investigation, the whole accounts are now undergoing by the very same SCRUTINEERS, men who have so signally failed in the most extraordinary instance when their talents and industry have in so remarkable a manner been put to the test in a cause—no common cause—but deeply interesting, solemn and engaging, we allude to the cause to the soldier's widow. What surpasses that? of one who bleeds and dies for his country, shall not the most precious and endeared part of him now helpless—now bereaved—now afflicted be cherished and provided for—by the very means her gallant consort suffered privations to leave her—by that careful supervision that no defalcation whatever shall or ever can happen? The Directors advert to the extraordinary labours of Mr. Martindell, that he "*prepared all the accounts with his own hand*," but that what is now given as a statement of all the sums it is by no means intended to assert that the whole of these have been fraudulently entered. *Some may hereafter be found to have been adjusted* leaving a doubt in our own, as the remarks must do also in the minds of all our readers, as to the views the Directors of the Military Fund may entertain of the term SCRUTINY, and perhaps it may be found when the mists are cleared away which now envelope their explanation in their CIRCULAR under review, that it is a term not to be understood as men ordinarily accept its signification, that they, the Directors when employed in the investigation of the Military Widow's Fund become Scrutineers of a peculiar stamp having accounts to penetrate which involve a new Doctrine of chances 20,000 to 20 against the detection of defalcation.—*India Journal of Medical and Physical Science for May.*

CEYLON.

THE ROYAL IRISH.

A private correspondent at Trincomalie communicates some interesting intelligence respecting the 18th, a Regiment not less to be admired for their good conduct in time of peace that for gallant exploits in war.

The detachment stationed at Galle embarked on board the *Allalivie* on the 20th Ultimo, and the same night put to sea with a fair breeze. On the evening of the 25th they sighted Trincomalie, but the wind being right a head they could not make the harbour, and were therefore obliged to "lie to" during the night. At 4 o'clock the next morning they commenced bearing, and the wind increasing, about 10 the fore top mast was carried away close to the cap, and the main top-gallant mast. The fore-top-sail yard in coming down also split both the main sail and jib. There were four men on the top-mast when it gave way, and went overboard with it, but they clung to the rigging and were picked up uninjured. The only person hurt by the accident was the Medical Sub-Assistant, who was standing on the fore-castle at the time of the accident and had his left hip bruised, but he is recovering.—There was much confusion for about an hour, but when our correspondent was closing his letter on board on the 27th, the vessel was two days at anchor in the roads, waiting for the wind to change to get into the harbour. All on board were well with the exception of one convalescent Soldier. The Grenadiers embarked on the 28th. Between Sunday the 26th and the 29th six cases of Cholera had occurred, four of which, we regret to say, terminated fatally: two men, one woman and one child belonging to the 18th.—Our correspondent adds that three men of the Royal Artillery had also fallen victims to the pestilence a day or two before the detachment of this corps embarked for Colombo.—*Observer, May 4.*

The following General Order has been issued by Sir Robert Arbuthnot on the occasion of the approaching departure of the Royal Irish.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot in taking leave of Colonel Burrell, Officers and Soldiers of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, with much pleasure performs the pleasing task of recording the entire satisfaction the Regiment has given him from the period of his assuming the Command in this Island.

The Major General warmly congratulates Colonel Burrell on the high state of efficiency and discipline attained by the Regiment whilst under his Command, in which Major Adams and the rest of the Officers must have their due share of praise for their zealous co-operation and assistance, without which however excellent a Commanding Officer's system might be, it could scarcely have arrived at such perfection. The effective state of the Regiment for active service cannot be surpassed by any of Her Majesty's Regiments, and the Major General does not doubt should the opportunity offer this Corps will be as distinguished for its bravery and valour in the field as it has been in more peaceful times for good order and superior discipline.

The Major General regrets that a Regiment so conspicuous as the 18th has been for its general good conduct should be on the eve of embarkation from this Island for another destination, and must express how gratifying it would have been to him could he have retained them in this Command; but as their duty calls them elsewhere, the Major General sincerely wishes Colonel Burrell, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers health and happiness, and repeats his firm conviction should the 18th Royal Irish ever be tried before an Enemy they will realize the high notion he entertains of them as a most gallant effective and distinguished Corps.—*Ibid.*

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

The troops are to embark on board the *Persia* to-morrow, and she is expected to Sail on the following day in prosecution of her voyage to England.—*Herald, May 5.*

THE WEATHER.

The weather has lately been so rough that during the greater part of the preceding week, the Cargo Boats could not venture to approach the vessels in the Road Stead, much to the inconvenience of those interested in Shipping operations. On Saturday the 2nd inst. however it had become so moderate that several boats put off with Cargo in safety—on the same day the Barque *Charles Heartley* which we understand was cleared out for Sea on the 26th ult, succeeded in getting under way for London after a tedious detention at her moorings, by foul winds. Since then, the weather has considerably improved and promises to continue somewhat different to what it has been during the last boisterous days of April.—*Ibid.*

In compliance with the Garrison orders of the previous day the Troops in the Fort and Slave Island assembled at the Grand parade on Saturday last, for the purpose of firing a Royal salute and feu-de-joie in honour of the nuptials of our youthful Queen—The Royal Artillery were marched down to Buttenburgh outwork where they were stationed at the 24 pounders there—At 12 o'clock precisely the word of command was given which bade.

"————the kettle to the trumpet speak
"The trumpet to the cannoneer without—
"The cannons to the heavens—the heavens
to earth"

—making known in pretty audible sounds that the loyal subjects of her Majesty in this distant Eastern isle were duly rejoicing at the happy event which at home has caused so much festivity—After every seventh round from the Guns the 95th and Ceylon rifles took up the "thread of the discourse," and the loud booming of the Artillery was contrated with the animated prittle prattle of small arms—This was repeated twice—after which three deafening British cheers concluded the tomasha—The appearance of the Troops was highly creditable to them—every countenance seemed lit up with joy and all the ordinary cares of life were laid aside on this joyful occasion—Of course the Royal Standard displayed its gorgeous folds from the flag-staff and in short every thing marked the eagerness which all ranks were anxious to display of the heartfelt joy with which they celebrated an event which promises such an addition to our youthful Sovereigns happiness.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

SPECIMEN OF AN ESCULENT PUBLIC.

(Concluded from our issue of Monday last.)

A Partridge.—My lord, you know our complaint: we complain that this community has, lived for centuries under a form of government and in what is called a civilized state, and yet that one class still preys on another in a manner not distinguishable from barbarism. We submit that the very principle of law is to afford protection to the weak; and that it is a public mockery to talk of the administration of justice in this nation, while no small bird that skims the field in search of food for its young is safe from the talons of the hawk.

Owl.—A——suffer me to observe that you overlook an important fact; you are more prompt, I find, to conceive an injury than to suspect a kindness. Now let me ask, does it never occur to you that other causes, and not the vulgar one of appetite, [*tosses his head disdainfully at the idea,*] may induce those great and sagacious birds to whom you allude to make away with you? May no political motives animate the minds of their lordships—continually immersed as they are in calculations for the general good—nay, motives in which your own welfare is alone proposed. Say you escape the hawk's talons, do you escape the sportsman's gun in the next field? It is to save you from that terrible calamity, which is always impending over, or rather under you, that our hawks, in pure compassion, make off with you, whenever they have the pleasure of meeting you out.

A Pheasant.—Excuse me, your lordship; of the injustice and cruelty of the hawk we can judge, but not of the conduct of man. The ways of man are inscrutable, but it is impossible to believe that such a gifted creature as he *can* knock us down purposely or unkindly. Why we are slaughtered as we are must remain an impenetrable mystery; but in the mean time, we are content to fall by his hands, regarding that as a natural part of our destiny; the case is quite different with the hawk. (*The little birds applaud this simple speech; Owl grins frightfully.*)

A Bullfinch.—We must have protection from the laws if we are to obey them.

Owl.—Allow me to suggest in your case, that you should get caught and caged as fast as possible; you will never want "protection" you know, after that.

Several Pigeons.—It will not do to tell us that we are torn to pieces out of consideration: we know better; it is all nothing but a licentious voracity—a horrid lust after our flesh.

Owl.—(Regarding the last speakers with a doubtful leer, his mouth slightly watering.) Why will you be so nice then? (Pigeons retreat.)

A Fieldfare.—You talk of justice and right: now I put it to your common sense—A little bird, weak, and totally defenceless, is on the wing; from above behold a mighty goshawk, coming dashing down upon him in all his strength with clattering wings and outstretched talons: now, just let me ask, what do you call that?

Owl.—Speaking as an owl, I should call it a pretty predicament; but speaking as a member of the present government, you must know we call that "making a communication."

A Female Lark. (*With tears in her eyes.*) This very morning was I watching my mate mounting in the sky; high up, a ray from the morning sun had turned all his plumage into gold; I felt proud of him—it was the happiest moment of my life. (*Owl applies a half-eaten mouse to his eyes by way of handkerchief.*) Just then there came by the hawk which they call a hobby, a bird that particularly presecutes our tribe——

Owl. That's its *hobby*, I suppose.

Female Lark.——and I with my own eyes see it pounce on my poor husband and tear—(*She cannot proceed, and retires.*)

Owl.—(*Calling after her.*) Why, my dear, the creature was only having a lark.

Here the whole deputation of birds rises, no longer able to contain their indignation at the mixture of insolence in office, flippant vulgarity, disgusting indifference to public opinion, coxcombry and buffoonery, which had been exhibited. They, however, partly restrain it, while a few of the oldest and most respectable birds advance to the front, and one of them proceeds to address his lordship as follows.

Respectable old Bird.—My lord, if you will allow me to make so bold, I believe you are not very well acquainted with the subject under discussion, and hence much of this dissatisfaction may arise.

Owl (*carelessly.*) I don't profess to know much about ornithology—it is a dry study.

Respectable old Bird.—We ground our case for exemption from this dreadful tax on our existence mainly on this fact, that we are *not necessary* as food to the predatory classes; that in order to maintain their own lives and fortunes it is *not necessary* that they should ruin us. We say, let them range the fields further and further abroad, as we wish to do ourselves. Nature never forgets them. Do not the plains furnish, in time of peace, lambs, kids, hares, rabbits, &c.; and in time of war, abundant carcases and carrion?

Owl (*fainting*).—Why, good God, you don't mean to say that any birds will prey on lambs and kids, and such poor innocent dumb creatures? I never heard any thing so shocking.

Respectable old Bird.—I thought you were not very well informed on the subject. It is however by going continually further afield that the sufficiency of nature to all the ends of existence without encroachment on the rights of others is made manifest. But as I perceive you are already nearly asleep, my lord, and as I do not really see what we shall gain by further communication. I will say no more and will advise the members of this deputation to employ elsewhere their valuable time.

Several, *together*.—Ask him whether he will do any thing? What will you do for us, eh?

Owl.—As to abating altogether the practice of eating you—that is out of the question; nor should I, for my part, speaking as an owl, (*Hear!*) ever desire to see such a change; in my opinion, you ought always to be eaten *in moderation*. Again I don't approve of that voracity and violence with which I perceive many kites and cormorants are used to fasten on you: it don't look well, and there is no use in it; and I shall be very happy to use any influence I may possess over this class in persuading them to handle you more genteelly and considerately in future. They should take their example from me. There—when I munch my mouse, (*Resumes his half eaten mouse.*) I use no violence, you see: I love him too well, so I only munch—munch—munch——

Here he looks up, and finds all the company of birds departed: but it does not put him out at all; so he just finishes his mouse, and then drops comfortably to sleep again, exactly in the place where they first discovered him.

It was not long after this that the ravenous brood of birds, in order to give the usual satisfaction to the public—the gaping gulls out of doors—held their annual debate; keeping the said public in the usual suspense of about four days as to whether they meant to go on making free with them or not, and then returning answer—they must continue to do it.

Alas for an *esculent* public!—*Spectator.*

DREADFUL MURDERS.

Murder at Islington.—On Tuesday afternoon Francis Capriani, a Frenchman, who is employed as private watchman at Sadler's Wells Theatre, was taken before Mr. Combe, at Hatton garden, charged on suspicion of having been concerned in the wilful murder of Mr. John Templeman.—Inspector Miller having been sworn, deposed that on Tuesday forenoon he received information that a gentleman named Templeman had been inhumanly murdered at his cottage in Pocock's fields, Islington, when he proceeded thither, and found the body of the deceased undressed in bed, with a pair of stockings tied round his head and eyes, and saturated with blood. His clothes were on the floor, and he had been evidently murdered whilst in bed. His hands were tied, and completely lashed down upon his belly. There were two dreadful cuts on the back part of his head, and the front of his head was beaten in by a heavy blow from some instrument. There was a deep cut on the nose, both jaws were broken, his month dreadfully cut, and his teeth knocked out, three of which were on the floor.—Mr. Mallett (the Clerk): Did you see the prisoner at the cottage?—Witness: No. He lives with his mother-in-law and his wife at a detached cottage, about 30 yards from the deceased's cottage, where he was apprehended. I took him at one o'clock this day.—Mr Mallett: Did you find any weapon with which the murder could have been committed?—Witness: I did not.—Mr Mallett: What passed between you and the prisoner when you apprehended him?—Witness: I told him he was my prisoner. He said, "What for, what for? I will see into this."—Mr. Mallett: Did you examine his clothes, to see whether there were any stains of blood?—Witness: I did, and there were none. The prisoner was occasionally employed by the murdered man, and I ascertained that he was with him at six o'clock on Monday evening. He knew that the deceased had received some money that day, and he left his own cottage at nine o'clock to go to the theatre. The deceased's cottage had two rooms, a sitting-room and a bedroom. The deceased had resided there 12 years.—Mr. Combe: Was the prisoner often seen at the deceased's cottage?—Witness: He was frequently employed as a jobbing gardener.—William Harris, a policeman of N division, deposed that he received the prisoner in custody from Inspector Miller. He said he did not know what he was taken for; he did not know he had done wrong by not giving information to the police when he discovered the murder, and he did not know of it until he returned home, and was informed of it by his wife's mother, that shesuspected the old man was murdered, and he went for the old man's son. On searching the prisoner he found six clasp knives, one with a silver blade; there were no blood stains on any of them; ten keys upon a chain, a piece of cord, 16s. in silver, 18 farthings, two foreign coins, a leathern purse, and five duplicates, all for jewellery, and some waste paper. I asked where he got the money; he replied that he had 7s. for work he had done for the deceased, and he paid him on Monday night. The knives, he said, he had found in the theatre. Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): You have heard what has been said; have you anything to say? He cautioned him that if he said anything it would be taken down.—Prisoner: He let a young man out of the theatre at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, he fell asleep after the performance. The knives and keys were found by him in the theatre. The other property was his own. The deceased paid him some money on Monday evening at five o'clock. He left the theatre on Tuesday morning at a quarter to nine o'clock, when he heard of the murder from his wife's mother, and he ran up to tell his(the deceased's) grandson.—Mr. Mallett: You have said nothing about the cottage.—Prisoner: I don't know what I am to say about it.—Mrs. Mary Ann Thornton stated, that she had known the deceased three years: she saw him on Monday night, when he was having tea; he requested her to purchase him some writing-paper on the following morning, as he wanted to write two letters. She sent it by her daughter on Tuesday morning, when she could not get in, and on witness proceeding to the cottage she discovered the murder.—Other witnesses were examined at considerable length, and the examination lasted until a late hour, when Mr. Combe remanded the prisoner, in order that the affair might be fully and satisfactorily investigated.—Capriani has since been discharged.

On Wednesday Richard Gould, a sallow-looking fellow, about 24 years of age, attired in a shooting jacket, and John and Mary Anne Jarvis, the former about 25, attired in a flannel jacket, and of dissipated appearance, the latter rather a well-looking young woman, with a child 18 months old in her arms, were placed at the bar of Hatton garden Police Court, before Mr. Combe, charged with having been concerned in the wilful murder of Mr. John Templeman of Pocock's fields, Islington. The evidence, which turned on the discovery of some of the money and property of the deceased upon the prisoner Gould, and upon the concealment of some silver in one of his stockings, was sufficiently strong to cause his committal for trial, with both Jarvis and his wife, the two latter on suspicion of being accomplices. An inquest on the body of Templeman, the murdered man, was also held on Wednesday, and adjourned until Monday next.

On Thursday Gould and the Jarvises were again examined before Mr Combe, but nothing new was elicited. They were again remanded. Mr. Combe, but nothing new was elicited. They were again remanded. Mr Combe refused an application to carry the prisoners before the coroner, Mr Wakley. A female, between 60 and 70 years of age, accompanied by another female, went, in a state of the greatest agitation, to Mr Templeman's cottage, where his body at present lies, and entreated to see him, saying that she was his wife, and insisted upon entering. The policeman on duty refused her request, as it was generally believed that he had been a widower for a number of years. She thereon produced the certificate of her marriage, which proved that she had been married to the deceased at Greenwich Church, December 20, 1833. Upon the production of that document the policeman instantly granted her admission. The poor woman, when she beheld the body of the unfortunate man, became in a state bordering on distraction, nearly fainting, and was obliged to be carried out of the room. It appeared from her statement, when she recovered, that the deceased was her third husband, and had been separated from her about three years, the separation being occasioned by jealousy, and since their separation he never would allow her any separate maintenance. Her first husband was a Mr. Cutler, who formerly kept the Angel Inn at Islington for upwards of 19 years. He dying, she married a Mr. Hinckley, a gentleman connected with the excise, and lastly was married to the deceased. She said she knew nothing of the murder but by reading of it in one of the daily papers. She also stated that he is a native of Edinburgh, and was by trade a damask weaver, but since he has lived at the cottage he has had a machine for weaving bed-sacking.—The final examination of the prisoners was expected to take place this day (Saturday). The woman Jarvis is supposed to be innocent of any participation in the murder.—*Examiner.*

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ELECTION OF THE LAMBETH GUARDIANS.

Although we gave insertion to Mr. Tidd Pratt's letter, impugning an article of ours relative to the election of the Lambeth guardians, the learned gentleman has by no means convinced us that the statements and observations to which he has demurred are substantially incorrect.

In the first place, our remarks illustrative of the original proscription of popular control in the practical administration of the New Poor Law have been passed over by Mr. Pratt in silence.

Secondly, what we said respecting that gentleman having been appointed as returning officer, at the instant and under the auspices of the Poor Law Commissioners, we resolutely adhere to. Mr. Pratt declares that he received his appointment from the late board of guardians, without the interference of the commissioners, at all; but, as we do not forget that the said commissioners had constituted their trusty assistant, Dr. Day, to be *last year's* returning officer, under whose impartial authority that very independent board was elected from whom Mr. Pratt boasts of having received his office, we still hold that in all substantial respects the learned gentleman is the Somerset-house nominee. Indeed, he himself confesses that he was "appointed *pursuant to* "*their order*, issued in February last." We did not say that he had had any communication with them upon the subject: so his disclaimer upon that score was unnecessary.

Again, Mr. Tidd Pratt assures us that the printed list of candidates for the guardianship, as commented on in this journal, was not only the identical list which had been agreed to at a public meeting of the ratepayers, but that no list for the election of guardians has been issued by himself or the comissioners, or by any one connected with them: and he adds, with reference to "such "meeting having been called by the returning "officer appointed by the parochial officers," that the latter authorities (the churchwardens and overseers) "acted in direct opposition to the or-"der of the Poor Law Commissioners, made in "February last."

Are we to understand, then, that Mr. Pratt, as claiming to be the only *legal* returning officer, abides by the list thus represented to have been issued by incompetent parties, and will make his return from that list and from no other? It is possible, from some lack of precision in the document itself, that we may have partially misunderstood it; but, unless Mr. Pratt restrict his return to the 20 candidates having the highest number of votes *upon that list* (disregarding all others

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whatsoever), his contradiction of our supposed mistake must go for nothing. If Mr. PRATT merely mean that some other list, to which he will pay more respect, was not actually circulated when we wrote upon the subject, we can only say that such a preference on his part will clearly show that his objection to our statement does not affect its substance in the least degree.

Finally. The averment that "the regulation "complained of, with respect to the sending out "and collecting the voting papers, is the one "which has been used and followed at every elec- "tion of guardians in the metropolis since the "passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act," may be very satisfactory to Mr. TIDD PRATT; but in our opinion it is of no value whatever; just because, while confining itself to the "sending out and collecting" (against which we offered no objections) it leaves completely untouched the accompanying arrangements whereon we freely animadverted. Indefensible practices, Mr. PRATT must know, cannot be sanctified by usage. Nay, the very uniformity and extent of the usage may be the soundest of all arguments why it ought to be protected against and discontinued.—*Times, April 2.*

DOINGS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

If Majesty be not yet deprived of its externals in point of outward pomp, and become what the word "majesty" itself would be if so mutilated, we fear that in national and political point of view it will be so regarded before many years roll over us. However, we shall not enter upon this subject, but as the *Observer*, "patronised by the Queen," announced last Sunday, we will give "all her Majesty's movements during the week. It would be idle to waste words upon the Queen's "amazing dignity and self-possession," or the calm dignity and benign goodness" in the countenance of the Prince. We shall revert to the newly married couple in a homely sort of way.

The Government morning paper sent a reporter to ride beside the Royal carriage down to Windsor, but such intrusive peeping is quite repugnant to our taste. Why were they not allowed to be

Cooing and billing
Life William and Mary on a shilling

immediately after they had plighted their troth, without interruption? Even the Baroness followed in an unobtrusive manner, and did not interfere until the examination of Prince Albert's carpet-bag took place. His Royal Highness having sworn at the altar to endow her Majesty with all his "worldly goods," we present an inventory of the same :—

Five shirts of the best bleached cotton, having linen fronts, bone buttons at the neck and wrist bands; the name of "Albert" marked in the flap with red worsted.

Three false fronts or dummies with collars, embroidered with some very ancient lace slightly tattered and discoloured.

Two flannel-waistcoats with short sleeves, made out of an old blanket.

Two pair of short drawers, made out of a portion of the same material. They are not long enough to tie at the knee.

Six pair of cotton stockings, darned considerably at the heel, and, having been rather too short, cut open at the toes so as to accommodate the Foot.

Four pair of Russian duck trousers, rather wide, but very spare in length, long white tape straps attached to them.

One waistcoat that never shows dirt, and which, consequently, never requires washing.

One leather stock, cut out of an old boot; fastens behind with a harness buckle.

A horse-comb, heir-brush without a handle, clothes-brush, serving also for shoe-brush.

These having been displayed before her Majesty, she saw the absolute necessity of fulfilling her vow "to keep him in sickness and in health." Such an endowment had seldom fallen to the lot of a youthful bride, such a provision for housekeeping had seldom been witnessed.—*Satirist.*

ILLUMINATION EXTRAORDINARY.

The papers have not given the full, true and particular accounts of the various "flares-up" by her Majesty's Ministers in honour of the Royal Nuptials. We have it in our power to record from authority the real character of the display upon the occasion, which the man who does the Court Circular has so improperly omitted.

Lord Melbourne, like Mrs. Gilpin, being of "a saving mind," kept his mansion very dark. He said, d justly, he could not *make light* of the Queen's marriage, as it introduced another to the Royal board, who would in all probability elbow him out. Lord John Russell had a transparency of a *mite* gnawing into John Bull's cheese.

The Duke of Sussex, the words "*Date obolum Bellyserio.*

Normanby, an empty purse. Motto, "Nichts my dolly, pals, fake away!"

Palmerston, a very ancient Cupid and antediluvian Psyche, holding a copy of Cowper's Task and Sofa, with some Mills blowing up in the distance.

Hobhouse- a cutting representation of "Jack the Flogger," undergoing the effects of the *cat as trophy* —a triangle in *red* lamps. This delighted the Westminster electors.

The Lord Chancellor, in bright letters, the following happy proverb :—"Evil communication corrupts good manners."

Duncannon, an Irish spalpeon, belonging to the rebel *Caravats*

Minto—transparency, a blue-faced Scotch pig, sniffing the tail of English Lamb.

Old Albemarle, a Saxon horse with a blue ribbon.

Tom Macaulay, an enormous jackass's tongue, Motto—"Windsor Castle."

Lichfield, a beautifully dissolving landscape—first, a post view of the "Penny"—tentiary fading into Sysiphus rolling the stone.

Monteagle, a large *kite* in variegated lamps, Motto —"The farther I fly, the tighter I tie,"

Morpeth a bust of the immortal Liston.

"RISUM TENEATIS AMICI."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, "Virtus post nummes." Sheppard's translation, "Fake away."

Our limits prevent us giving the remainder this week.—*Age.*

A broad hint to the Palace.—If you would avoid quarrels, never employ an ill natured female to deliver an angry message to one of her own sex; for it must be a very angry message indeed that a woman cannot make an addition to.

A Lady's Toilette.—Essential requisites for a lady's toilette, humbly recommended to our fair readers :—A fine eye-water—Benevolence. Best white paint—Innocence. A mixture, giving sweetness to the voice—Mildness and truth. A wash to prevent wrinkles—Contentment. Best rouge—Modesty. Pair of most valuable earrings—Attention. A universal beautifier—Good humour. A lipslave—Cheerfulness.—*Age.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

BODMIN, MONDAY,

CROWN COURT.—(*Before Mr. Justice* COLTMAN.)

James Lightfoot and William Lightfoot were indicted for the wilful murder of Mr. Nevill Norway, of Wadebridge, merchant, on the 8th of February last.

This case excited the most intense interest, in consequence of the high character of the deceased, and the general estimation in which he was held throughout the country. Thousands of persons flocked to the town so early as 6 o'clock in the morning; the County-hall was perfectly besieged, and as for those extraordinarily useful persons called under-sheriffs and javelin men, they were quite overpowered, and a door once opened, it was impossible to close it. An immense majority found they had visited the town for nothing, their curiosity could not be gratified notwithstanding their patience was so great that for more than eight hours did they keep in close compact, in the hope that they might catch if but one glimpse of the parties accused of so barbarous a crime.

Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Rowe conducted the case for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended. As there was no cross-examination, it may be as well to condense a mass of evidence and give it in a history of the case.

Mr. Norway was a highly respectable timber and general merchant residing at Wadebridge, about nine miles from Bodmin. In the course of his business he was in the habit of visiting the different markets in the neighbourhood, and on the 8th February he attended the market at Bodmin. About 4 o'clock that afternoon he had his purse in his hand, and was in the act of paying some money, when the prisoner, William Lightfoot, walked close by him, and must have seen what he was doing. Shortly before 10 in the evening he left Bodmin on his grey horse, accompanied by another person, who, however left him after they had proceeded about three miles on the road. Mr. Norway pursued his course towards Wadebridge. A farmer of the neighbourhood shortly afterwards was going to the same village, and when about two miles from it he observed a grey horse on the road, saddled, but without a rider. He tried at first to overtake it, but the horse struck into a gallop, and he gave up the race, but his curiosity was excited, and upon meeting some men on the road, and making inquiry, they told him they thought it was Mr. Norway's horse. This induced him to call at Mr. Norway's house, and he found the horse standing at the stable gate. The servants were called out, and spots of blood were upon the saddle. A doctor was immediately summoned, and two of the servants sallied forth on the Bodmin road in quest of their master. It may be remarked that this road is extremely lonely and very hilly, and altogether presenting a most favourable place for the commission of any atrocious act. The servants pursued the course of the road, and having got about two miles, one of them perceived something shining in a small stream of water or rivulet, on the side of the road. This led to a further examination, and it proved to be the body of the unfortunate man lying on his back in the stream, with his feet towards the road. The rivulet, however, was so small that it could not have had any tendency to produce death. The deceased was quite dead. The first thing was to place the body on the horse, and convey it back to Wadebridge, where the surgeon immediately examined it, and his evidence was that there was a general and severe injury on the head and face. There was a wound on the chin, dark, as if gunpowder had got in; a wound on the under lip; in the inside of the lips considerable laceration; several injuries on the nose, which was very much fractured; a deep wound on the eyebrow, communicating with a transverse wound, which had fractured the bone; the whole of the front of the bone had been fractured in many portions. From the appearance of the wounds he considered they were inflicted by a heavy stick, or the butt end of a gun or pistol. The left side of the head was quite as much fractured as the brow, broke in a very considerable number of portions, but without much laceration. The injury on the back part of the head was of a much more severe nature, and in his opinion must have been occasioned by the lock of a gun or pistol. Any one of the fractures was sufficient to have caused immediate death. The parties then returned to the spot where the body was found, and upon making a search they found a pool of blood on the left hand side of the road, and the marks of a person having been dragged from the pool of blood to the pool of water. The hat of the deceased was found on the other side of the hedge. Every endeavour was then made to discover the perpetrator of this barbarous deed. Rewards were offered, and police officers were sent down from town. After some days a person who lived next door to James Lightfoot said that every man who was out late that night ought to be made to account for his time, and he added that he had heard James Lightfoot walking about in his house in the course of that night at a very late hour. This led to a search of the premises, and a pistol was found with the lock broken off. Other circumstances led to his apprehension, and eventually his brother William was also taken into custody. In a short time William Lightfoot said he was troubled in his mind and wished to unburden it, and a magistrate having been sent for, he said, "I went to Bodmin last Saturday week, the 8th of February. On returning I met my brother James just up at the top of Dunmeer-hill. It just come dim-light. Something had been said about meeting. We came on the turnpike-road all the way till we came to the house near the spot where the murder was committed. We hid ourselves in a field. My brother lurched, Mr. Norway down. My brother snapped a pistol twice but it did not go off. He then knocked him with his pistol. Mr. Norway jumped off his horse and tried to run away, but he suddenly fell. My brother then struck him again; we left the body in the water by the side of the road. We took a purse with some money in it. There were some papers which my brother took and put in a field; the purse and the money were hid away by me in my garden, and afterwards I threw the purse over the bridge. My brother dragged the body across the road. We did not know who it was. When my brother snapped the pistol, Mr. Norway said, 'I know what you are about.' We went hours across the fields, and were not disturbed by any one."

A police officer from London apprehended James Lightfoot, and as he was conveying him to goal he asked him what he had done with Mr. Norway's keys; he pointed out the field, and the place where they were afterwards found. I asked him as he threw the keys into the bush, how they got in his possession? He said, he and his brother had murdered Mr. Norway. I asked him what they murdered him with? He said he had a pistol and his brother a stick. I asked him how they came to murder Mr. Norway? He said his brother William had been told he was gone to Bodmin market, and that he would bring home some money. I asked him how they stopped Mr. Norway? He said they were waiting by the gate, and when they heard him coming they both walked out; that he was in the rear and his brother in advance; that as Mr. Norway came up. William said, "Mr. Norway, I have something for you." Mr. Norway pushed up his horse, and then William struck him on the head with a stick; that he (James) came abreast and held the reins till William had knocked Mr. Norway off. He had gone with the intention of waiting for Mr. Norway. After they had murdered him, William drew the corpse across the road, desiring James to look out and see who was coming. They then went home across the fields. He said the hammer of the pistol broke while they were murdering Mr. Norway.

This witness was particularly cross-examined by the Judge, as to whether the prisoner had used the expression "murder," in his confession, and he stated distinctly that he had done so. He was then very severely reprimanded by the Judge, for what he termed questioning and cross questioning of a prisoner under his charge. An officer, the Judge said, had no right at all to put a question to a prisoner; on the contrary, if he were inclined to tell anything, he ought to caution him that what he said would be used against him. We can safely say that we have heard the contrary doctrine promulgated on this circuit by learned judges.

The turnkey of Bodmin gaol swore that very shortly after William Lightfoot had been in prison, he said to him that his mind had been so much troubled that he had told Mr. Moleworth the whole truth. That he and his brother had met by appointment, and were determined to have some money. That when Mr. Norway came up, James snapped his pistol at him twice; that he (William) then gave him a blow with a stick; that he fell off his horse, and that James struck him with his pistol. The turnkey then stated that he left the cell in which William was confined, and went to the cell of James, who directly dropped a book which he was reading, and met him with a smiling face. The witness said, "God God, how can you smile, knowing this dreadful thing hanging over your head?" (The witness was then about to repeat what James Lightfoot had stated to him, but he was stopped by the learned Judge, who said that he considered that was a very improper mode of obtaining evidence, "questioning and cross-questioning people in custody;" he should not, therefore, allow that part of his testimoney to be given.) Other facts were proved tending to confirm the statement given by the prisoner.

Mr. Justice COLTMAN having summed up the case by merely recapitulating the evidence.

The Jury found both the prisoners *Guilty*, and they were condemned without any hope of mercy being held out to them.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

WARWICK, TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

(*Before Mr. Justice* BOSANQUET.)

Thomas Walsh, aged 77 John Walsh, aged 50, and Helen Connor, aged 26, were indicted for the wilfer murder of Peter Coffey, at Birmingham on the 13th of December last: and Mary Walsh, aged 20, wife of the prisoner John, was charged with being an accessory to the said murder after the fact.

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn and Mr. Clarke were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Whitehurst was counsel for Thomas Walsh and Helen Connor; and Mr. Mellor for John and Mary Walsh.

The facts of the case have already been before the public; but the following is the outline of the evidence now adduced on the trial:—

The deceased was a poor man, about 60 years of age, who got his living by collecting old rags and bones in Birmingham and the surrounding villages. He had lodged for about seven weeks before his death with the prisoner Thomas Walsh, who was his connexion by marriage. The latter lived in a small house in a court off Lawley-street, Birmingham, his daughter, the prisoner Helen Connor, and her child living with him, as did also his son, Owen Walsh, who has abscondedi. The prisoners, John Walsh and his wife, lived in a court off Dale-end, which is at the other side of the town. On the morning of Friday, the 13th of December, the deceased was seen with his bag on his shoulder going out as usual to collect rags and bones, and on the following morning his body was found in a gutter by the viaduct under the Grand Junction Railway, beyond the parish church of Aston. He was lying on his side at the mouth of a culvert that crossed under the road, and quite dead. the body being covered with old sacks. The place where the body was found was distant about two miles and a half from the house of the prisoner Thomas Walsh. It was taken to the Aston church bone house in the course of the day, where it was identified. There was a large square wound on the forehead and a similar wound on the back of the head, the skull being fractured in both places, and blood and brains having issued from each. These wounds were stated to be the cause of the death. A hammer, found in the prisoner Thomas Walsh's house was produced, and the wounds were stated to have been such as might have been produced by that instrument. When Thomas Walsh was questioned on that day about his lodger, he said he had not seen him since the 12th of December, when he was going to Coleshill, to collect rags and bones, and to sleep at a lodging-house there. Helen Connor made a similar statement; but she was observed to be busily occupied on Saturday morning cleaning and washing the house, and some appearances of blood found by the police, together with the unsatisfactory account given by the prisoners of themselves and the deceased, excited suspicion against them, and they were taken into custody. The prisoners, Thomas and John Walsh, the former a collector of rags and bones, like the deceased, and the latter an umbrella and chair mender, were seen bargaining for a handwaggon on Thursday, which they said they wanted for carrying about loads, and they at last bought an old hand waggon for 4s. 6d. A waggon of that description was seen wheeled up the court and into Thomas Walsh's house by two men and a woman on Friday night, and soon afterwards they were seen wheeling it down the court into the street with something bulky in it. A similar waggon was seen wheeled through the turnpike-gate in Aston, towards the place where the body was found the next morning. About half-past 12 o'clock on Friday night the police met Owen and John Walsh wheeling an empty hand-waggon down Dale-end towards John Walsh's house. It was examined, but nothing was found in it; nor was any stain or mark discovered attached to it. It was afterwards found in John Walsh's yard, with the wheels off, and was now produced in court. When John Walsh was asked to account for himself on Friday night, he said that he had been selling his umbrellas and drinking at public houses to a late hour, but he was so drunk that he could not remember at what houses he had been. On the morning of Saturday the prisoner, Mary Walsh, went to a pawnbroker's and redeemed about 1*l.* worth of things belonging to her and her husband, and to Thomas Walsh, and she had still some half crowns over. She accounted for the money by saying that her husband had sold a dozen umbrellas on the Friday night. Eleven sovereigns were found in Thomas Walsh's house, in a money bag which had been sometimes seen in the deceased's possession. The deceased was supposed to have laid up, although he appeared to be poor. It also appeared that Thomas Walsh had paid a week's rent on Friday night before it was due; but he was always punctual in his payments When before the coroner he and Helen Connor first said that they had not seen the deceased since the morning of Thursday the 12th, when he was going to Coleshill; they afterwards said that Thomas Walsh and the deceased had a dispute about the rent on the Thursday night, and when Helen Connor was absent upstairs, the deceased struck Thomas Walsh knocked him down, and put his knee on his stomach. Walsh upon rising struck the deceased on the head with an iron bar: he fell and rose no more. Helen Connor, seeing what happened, screamed and fainted. The father then drew deceased into the coal-hole, where he remained until Owen Walsh came in, when Helen Connor told him what had occured, at which he was much alarmed and he thereupon communicated the fact to John Walsh, who, however would not believe the story until upon inquiring next day he found it too true. Thomas and Owen afterwards borrowed the hand waggon from John, and removed the body

This statement was adopted by the prisoners counsel as the true one, and they therefore contended that the case only amounted to one of manslaughter against Thomas Walsh, and that the other prisoners were entitled to an acquittal.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against Thomas Walsh, and *acquitted* the other prisoners.

The learned JUDGE sentenced Thomas Walsh to be transported for life.

DEATHS.

At Washington, Commodore Isaac Chauncey, of the American navy, well known for his intrepidity in the war of 1813 on the Canadian lakes, against the British naval and military forces. He was President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

On Thursday week, at Barnes, Lady Alicia Hope. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late Earl of Hopetoun, better known as the distinguished General Sir John Hope, and was in her 18th year.

On Wednesday week, by suicide, in a lunatic asylum at Denham Park, the Hon. Edward Perceval, one of the sons of Lord Arden, a gentleman about forty-five. On the above day the unfortunate gentleman managed, during the absence of his keeper from the room, at the top of the house, to reach the window, raise it up, and cast himself out, a height of about forty feet. His fall was heard by the domestics, who ran out and raised him, in almost a lifeless state from the injuries he had received, and conveyed him into the house, where he expired shortly after.

At Dieppe, the Rev. James Beaver, many years rector of Childrey, Bucks. Latterly his time had been altogether passed on the continent. Mr Beaver, in early life, served as chaplain both in the army and navy. Whilst in the latter service he was on board the Monarch, in the battle of Copenhagen. The officer who had charge of an important gun having fallen early, Mr. Beaver took his place, and fought his gun with so great skill and bravery to the end of the action, that he was honoured with the especial notice of Lord Nelson, and on his return to England had a gold medal presented to him.

VARIETIES.

Numerous addresses on the happy occasion of the Royal marriage continue to be presented from all parts of the kingdom, and by all classes of people. The mere enumeration of their titles would occupy more space than we can possibly afford.

The vicar of Bassingbourne has just refused to bury a corpse, the child of a dissenter, because she had not been chrisetned by a minister of the Church of England—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

Since the last April sessions the Liberal Club has registered 611 electors for the City, giving a majority of 35 for the Liberals.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

We are happy to say that there is no truth in the statement that Catholic tracts have been circulated by the police in the suburban districts.—*Times.*—[Whoever insinuated they had, except the writer of this paragraph?]

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